An informational, literary, educational, and training magazine
of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA

اَللّٰهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا ۙ يُخْرِجُهُمْ مِّنَ الظُّلُمٰتِ اِلَى النُّوْرِ ؕ

القران الحكيم ٢:٢٥٨

August 2022

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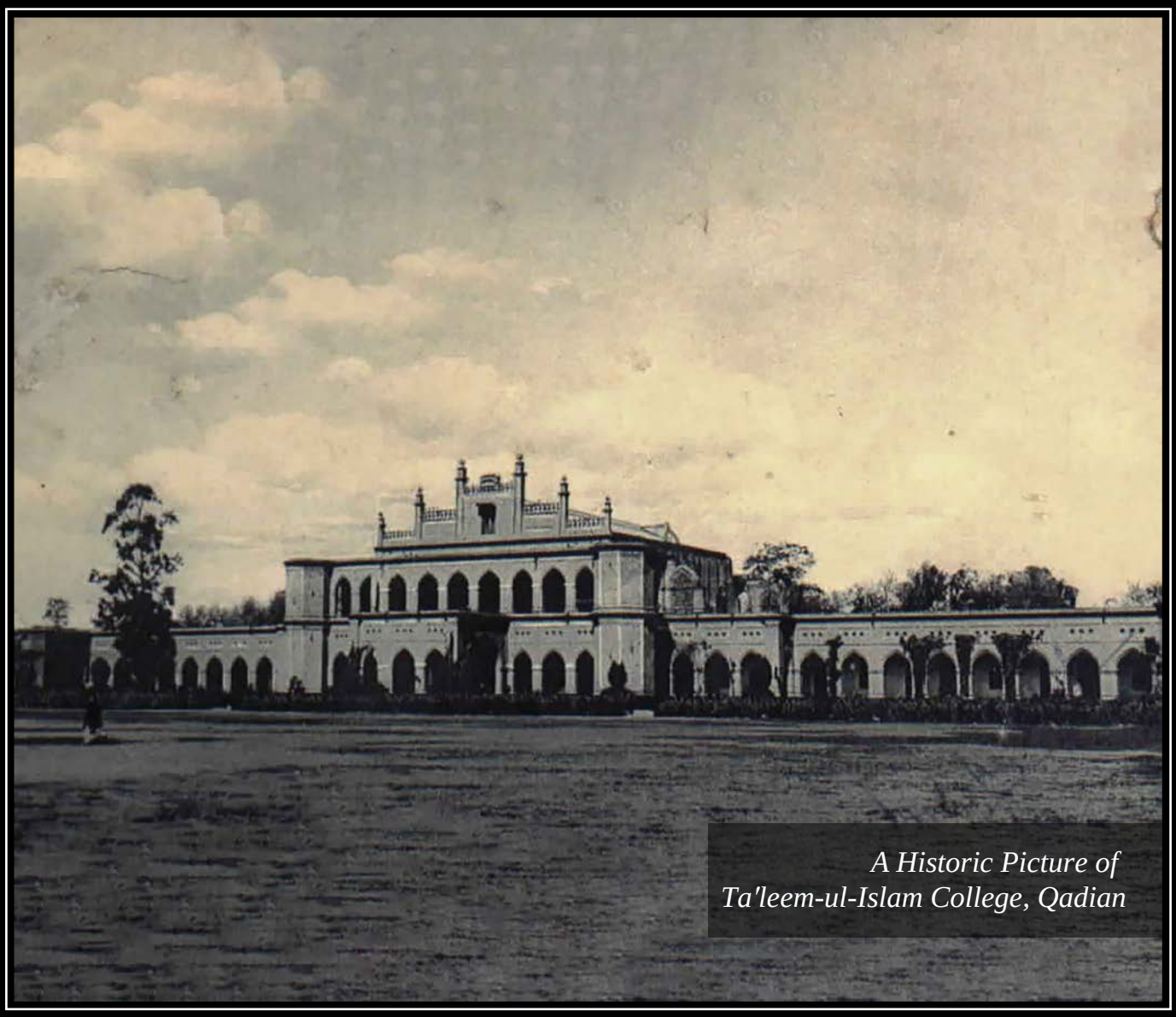

A Historic Picture of
Ta'leem-ul-Islam College, Qadian

AHMADIYYA
MUSLIM COMMUNITY
United States of America

Muslims who believe in the Messiah
Mirza Ghulam Ahmad[as] of Qadian

USA Jamā‘at Calendar 2022

Date/Day/Time	Event	Local/Region/National	Venue
8-9 Jan-Sat-Sun	Local/Auxiliary Activities, Review 2021 Plan 2022	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
9 Jan, Sun [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
15-16 Jan, Sat-Sun	MKA USA Nazimeen Atfāl Refresher Course	National/Auxiliary	In-Person/Zoom
23 Jan Sun	Seerat-un-Nabi Day	Regional	Jama’at
29 Jan, Sat, [6-8 PM EST]	Garments for Each Other	National Rishta Nata Dept.	Webinar
5-6 Feb, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/Auxiliary	Jama‘at
13 Feb, Sun, 5 PM	National Tarbiyat Webinar	Tarbiyat Department	Webinar
19 Sat [11A.M- 1 PM EST]	Alliance for Absolute Justice	Missionary In-Charge-Azhar Haneef	Webinar
20 Feb, Sun	Muslih Mau‘ūd Day	Local	Jamā‘at
26-27 Feb Sat-Sun	Ansar Leadership Conference	National/Auxiliary	Dallas, TX
5-6 Mar, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
12-13 Mar Sat-Sun	Local Qur’an Conference	Local / TaQWA	Webinar
13 Mar, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
20 Mar, Sun	Masih Mau‘ūd Day	Local	Jamā‘at
25-27 Mar, Fri to Sun	Lajna Mentoring Meeting	National / Auxiliary	Atlanta, GA
26 Mar, Sat	National Tahir Academy Meeting	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Bait-us-Samad, MD
2-3 Apr, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
3 Apr Sat to 1 May Sun	Ramadan	National	Jama’at
10 Apr, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
2 May, Mon	Eid-ul-Fitr	National Jamā’at	Jamā‘at
6 to 8 May Fri to Sun	Humanity First USA ‘All Hands at Deck’ Conference	Humanity First USA	Houston TX
7-8 May, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
8 May, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
14 to 15 May, Sat-Sun	2nd Global God Summit	International	Zoom
20 to 22 May Fri to Sun	15th Boys Trip to Jami‘a Ahmadiyya Canada	National Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Jami‘a Canada
29 May, Sun	Khilafat Day	Local	Jamā‘at
30 May, Mon	Memorial Day Long Weekend		Federal Holiday
4 June Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	Zoom
4 Jun Sat	Waqf-e-Nau Evaluation and Parents Day	Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Jama‘at
4-5 Jun, Sat & Sun	Local Jamā‘at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
12 Jun, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
17 to 19 Jun, Fri to Sun	Jalsa Salana USA	National	Harrisburg PA
25 & 26 Jun, Sat & Sun	Spiritual Fitness Camp	Local	Jama’at
27 to 2 Jul, Mon to Sat	Youth Camp	National	Bait-ur-Rahman
2-3 Jul Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
2-4 Jul, Sat to Mon	Independence Day-Long Weekend		Federal Holiday
2 to 7 Jul Sat to Thu	8th Wāqifāt-e-Nau Girls Camp	National Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Zoom
9 July, Sat	Eid-ul-Aḍḥā	National	Jamā’at
10 Jul, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar 5 PM EST	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
15 to 17 Jul, Fri to Sun	Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya USA National Ijtima	National / Auxiliary	Bait-ur-Rahman
16 July Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In-Person/Zoom
18 to 28 Jul Mon to Thu	Hifz-ul-Qur’an Camp	National / TaQWA	In-Person/Zoom
23 Jul, Sat [6-8 PM EST]	Garments for Each Other	National Rishta Nata Dept.	Webinar
29 to 31 Jul, Fri to Sun	Presidents National Refresher Course	National	In Person/Zoom
6-7 Aug, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
6 to 11 Aug, Sat to Thu	17th Waqf-e-Nau Boys’ Jami'a Orientation Camp	National Waqf-e-Nau Dept.	Zoom
13-14 Aug, Sat-Sun	Spiritual Fitness Camp	Local	Jamā‘at
14 Aug, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar 5 P.M. EST	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
20 August Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In-Person/Zoom
21 Aug, Sun	Know Your History [7:30 to 8:30 PM EST]	National Isha‘at Dept.	Webinar
3 & 4 Sep, Sat & Sun	Local Jamā‘at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
10-11 Sep, Sat-Sun	MKA Majlis-e-Shura & National Amila Meeting	National / Auxiliary	TBD
11 Sep, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar 5 P>M. EST	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
16 Sep, Fri	National Tarbiyat Meeting	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Bait-ur-Rahman
16 to 18 Sep, Fri to Sun	Majlis Ansarullah National Ijtima	Aux/National	Bait-ur-Rahman
17 Sep Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In-Person / Zoom
18 Sept, Sun	Know Your History [7:30 to 8:30 PM EST]	National Isha‘at Dept.	Webinar
24 Sept, Sat	Lajna Ima’illah USA–Nat. Sem. “Women’s Rights in Islam”	National / Auxiliary	Bait-ur-Rahman
1 Oct, Sat	Lajna Ima’illah USA-Centenary Celebrations	National / Auxiliar	Webinar
1-2 Oct, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā’at/Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā’at
8 Oct Sat	2022 Qur’an and Science Symposium	National Tarbiyat Dept	Webinar
9 Oct, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
15 Oct Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In Person/Zoom
16 Oct, Sun	Know Your History [7:30 to 8:30 PM EST]	National Isha‘at Dept.	Webinar
21 to 23 Oct, Fri to Sun	Majlis-e-Shura Lajna Ima’illah USA	National / Auxiliary	Zion, IL
22 Oct, Sat [6-8 PM EST]	Garments for Each Other	National Rishta Nata Dept	Webinar
29-30 Oct Sat Sun	National Qur’an Conference	TaQWA Dept.	In Person/Zoom
5-6 Nov, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
12 Nov Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In Person/Zoom
13 Nov, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
19-20 Nov Sat-Sun	Majlis Ansarullah National Shura	National / Auxiliary	TBD
3-4 Dec, Sat-Sun	Local Jamā‘at /Auxiliary Activities	Local/ Auxiliary	Jamā‘at
10 Dec, Sat	National Amilah Meeting	National	In Person/Zoom
11 Dec, Sun, [5 PM EST]	National Tarbiyat Webinar	National Tarbiyat Dept.	Webinar
17 Dec, Sat	National Public Affairs Seminar	National Umur Khārijiyya Dept.	In-Person / Zoom
23 to 25 Dec, Fri to Sun	West Coast Jalsa Salana (Tentative)	National/Jamā’at	Chino, CA

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Acronyms for salutations used in this publication

s.a./s:	Ṣallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)
a.s./a:	'Alaih-is-Salām
r.a.:	Raḍiyallāhu 'Anhu/'Anha (may Allah be pleased with him/her)
r.h.:	Raḥimahullāhu Ta'ālā (may Allah shower His mercy on him)
a.b.a.:	Ayyadahullāhu Ta'ālā Bi-Naṣrihil-'Azīz (may Allah support him with His mighty help)

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Verse numbers in the references from the Holy Qur'ān count Tasmiya at the beginning of a chapter as the first verse.

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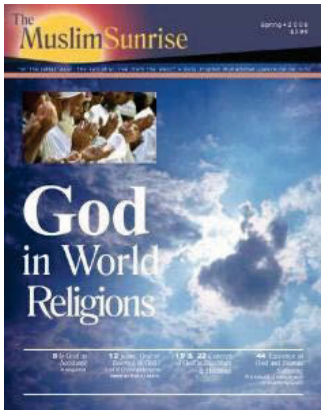

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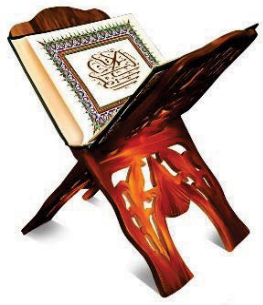
Follow a Path for Seeking Knowledge



Guidance from the Holy Qur'ān

وَسَخَّرَ لَكُمْ مَّا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ جَمِيْعًا مِّنْهُ ؕ
اِنَّ فِيْ ذٰلِكَ لَاٰيٰتٍ لِّقَوْمٍ يَّتَفَكَّرُوْنَ

And He has subjected to you whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth: all *this is* from Him. In that surely are Signs for a people who reflect. (45[Al-Jathiyah]: 14) [English translation of the Holy Qur'ān by Hazrat Maulawi Sher Ali]

Guidance from the Holy Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " مَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ "

Abu Hurairah relates that the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: For him who follow a path for seeking knowledge, Allah will ease the way to Paradise. (Muslim) [Gardens of the Righteous (Translation of Riyad as-Salihin), Hadith No. 1396, p. 233, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan]

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ عِلْمًا مِمَّا يُبْتَغَى بِهِ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لاَ يَتَعَلَّمُهُ إِلاَّ لِيُصِيبَ بِهِ عَرَضًا مِنَ الدُّنْيَا لَمْ يَجِدْ عَرْفَ الْجَنَّةِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ "

Abu Hurairah relates that the Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: He who acquires knowledge through which the pleasure of Allah, the Lord of honor and glory, might be sought only so that he might attain through it something that he desires of the world will not perceive even the fragrance of Paradise on the Day of Judgement. (Abu Daud) [Gardens of the Righteous (Translation of Riyad as-Salihin), Hadith No. 1396, pp. 232-3, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan]

Guidance from the Promised Messiah, peace be on him

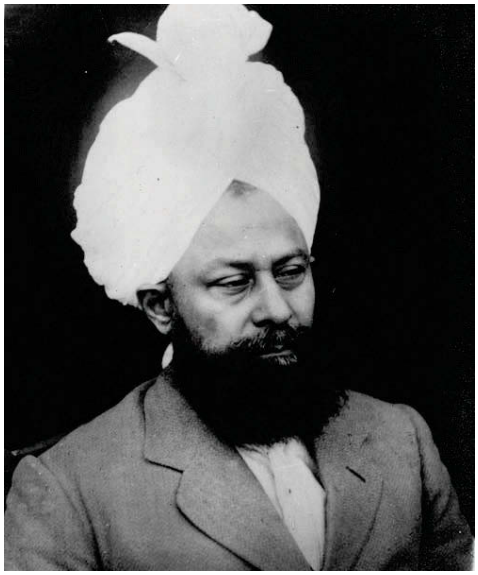
Three Types of Knowledge

... God Almighty has indicated three types of knowledge, namely knowledge by certainty of reason, knowledge by certainty of sight, and knowledge by certainty of experience. This might be illustrated thus. When a person perceives smoke from a distance his mind conceives that smoke and fire are inseparable, and therefore where there is smoke there must be fire also. This would be knowledge by the certainty of reason. Then on a nearer approach he sees the flames of the fire and that is knowledge by the certainty of sight. Should he enter into the fire, that would be knowledge by the certainty of experience.

(The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam, 2010 Edition, p. 146)

Prophets are endowed with Special Knowledge

***Hazrat* Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih II (may Allah be pleased with him)**



The ninth argument, also composed of many smaller arguments, pertains to the gift of special knowledge. The coming of prophets fulfils one cardinal need, namely, the instruction of mankind in principles without which spiritual life is not possible. Prophets come and guide men to the fountain of spiritual knowledge so that they can slake their spiritual thirst. Now, the ultimate source of all life, and therefore of spiritual life, is the One All-Powerful and All-Knowing God. Prophets come and establish links between men and their God. This results in knowledge of spiritual matters, which results in nearness to God and insight into His nature and attributes. He who would impart this knowledge to a whole generation of human beings must himself possess it in abundance.

He who claims to have been appointed to spiritual office cannot make good his claim unless he can show that he himself possesses such knowledge in abundance, and that God Himself imparts this knowledge to him and guides him in its acquisition. To measure the claim of Hazrat Mirza Sahib, therefore, we can draw on the criterion of special knowledge. We can see how far God endowed him with such knowledge. The Holy Quran says: "And He taught Adam all the names." (2[Al-Baqarah]: 32)

Names here means the attributes of God. Knowledge of these attributes is knowledge of all things. Knowledge of the Divine Being is knowledge of divine attributes, which also comes of observation and experience. But one appointed to a spiritual office is endowed with such knowledge by God. We read of the prophet Lot: "And to Lot We gave wisdom and knowledge."(21[Al-Anbiya']: 75)

And of David and Solomon: "And We gave knowledge to David and Solomon."(27[Al-Naml]: 16)

And of Joseph: "And when he attained to years of strength, We granted him judgment and knowledge." (12[Yusuf]: 23)

And of Moses: "And when he reached the years of strength and knowledge, and attained maturity, We gave him wisdom and knowledge, and thus it is We reward those who do good deeds." (28[Al-Qasas]: 15)

Of the Holy Prophet (on whom be peace and the blessings of God), we read: "And He has taught thee what thou knewest not and great is Allah's grace on thee." (4[Al-Nisa']: 114)

All prophets, all those who hold spiritual office from God, are blessed with the gift of divine knowledge. The Holy Prophet was not only endowed with such knowledge; he was promised more and more knowledge. He was taught the prayer: "O my Lord, increase my knowledge from more to more." (20[Ta Ha]: 115)

One of the special gifts every Messenger of God receives from God, therefore, is the gift of special knowledge. Such knowledge was imparted to the Promised Messiah. The difference between the Promised Messiah and other messengers is that the Promised Messiah enjoyed a special grace and attained special knowledge, because of his devotion to his master and preceptor, the Holy Prophet of Islam. He received the gift in imitation of the Holy Prophet. A special grace of God endowed the Promised Messiah with a special measure of natural and spiritual knowledge. Not only was he endowed with insight into spiritual truths, he was also endowed with the power to express those truths. He challenged his contemporaries in respect of both. Knowledge and the power to communicate knowledge were his as divine gifts. (Excerpts from Invitation to Ahmadiyyat (English translation of Da'wat-ul-Ameer) by Hazrat Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih II, Printed in India at Fazl-e-'Umar Printing Press, Qadian, pp. 293-6)

Nur-ud-Din School for Religious Education for New Converts

In 1950, Nur-ud-Din School was established in the US to teach religion to new converts in America to prepare them for the propagation of Islam in the US. (Al-Fazl, June 21,1950, p. 2), (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat, V. 13, p. 285).

Friday Sermons of *Hazrat* Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V—July 2022

May Allah support him with His mighty help

1 July 2022

Currently, in his Friday sermons, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V is describing expeditions that took place against the hypocrites and rebels during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). Ninth expedition was sent to Bahrain. All Muslims gathered around Hazrat ʻAla (may Allah be pleased with him). Both sides dug trenches. The fight continued for a month. Muslims triumphed. Next combat was against hypocrites in Dareen. The hypocrites were defeated. Huzoor also described expedition to Taihama.

8 July 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V described eleventh expedition to combat the rebellion in Yamen under the leadership of Muhajir bin Abi Umayyah (may Allah be pleased with him). He was sent to combat the army of Aswad Ansi. Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) instructed him to also address the rebellion in Kinda.

Huzoor narrated about a letter sent by the Holy Prophet to the Persian Emperor Khosrow inviting him to accept Islam. He became incensed and instructed to kill the Holy Prophet. When his soldiers approached the Holy Prophet for the arrest, the Prophet told him next day that God has informed him that your king was killed by his son. Upon seeing the words of the Holy Prophet being fulfilled, he accepted Islam.

15 July 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V described expedition to Kinda and Hadhramaut. The false claims to prophethood were not the reason for which these battles took place. In fact, those who had falsely claimed prophethood and their followers had rebelled against the government and had started creating their own rules. Furthermore, people had refused to offer Zakat and had also attacked Madina. Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) did not rest easy, rather he was aware that further rebellions could arise in foreign lands as well and to keep Islam protected from the forces of the Roman and Persian empires.

22 July 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V highlighted expeditions against the Persian Empire during the era of Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). Hazoor described the Battle of Chains, the Battle of Ubullah, the Battle of Mazar, the Battle of Walajah, the Battle of Ullais and the Conquest of Amgheshiyah.

29 July 2022

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V continued to describe expeditions during the Khilafat of Hazrat Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him). Huzoor described battles of Heerah, Anbaar, Ain al-Tamar, Daumatul-Jandal, Usaid and Khanafis, Musayyakh, Sanni, Zumail and Firaz.

Huzoor asked all the Jamāʻat members to pray for the success of the Annual Convention of UK which shall be held from 5th of August 2022.

(Adapted by the Editor Ahmadiyya Gazette from English summaries of Friday Sermons by Khalifatul-Masih V from alislam.org)

Full original text of Friday Sermons by the Caliphs of Ahmadiyya Islam is available in print in Al-Fazl International, Al-Fazl Rabwah and Badr. These publications are also available online at alislam.org under periodicals. Translations and summaries of Friday Sermons are available in various languages on alislam.org under Friday Sermons. Weekly Al-Fazl International (Urdu) can be subscribed at amibookstore.us.

Khilafat News

Offer sacrifices for Allah as Abraham[as] and his family did

Eid-ul-Adha sermon by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V (may Allah be his Helper) on 10 July 2022 at Mubarak Mosque, Tilford, Islamabad.

After reciting Tashahhud, Ta'awwuz and Surah al-Fātiḥa, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih (may Allah be his Helper) highlighted the importance of having trust in God's promises, Who did not let sincere sacrifices go to waste and eventually granted victory to the believers. However, it was important to act according to God's will.

As a result of sacrifice of Hazrat Abraham (may peace be on him), Allah established a whole city and gathered all kinds of worldly delights and sustenance in Mecca and Medina. This showed the fulfilment of Allah's promise – he made a barren land full of blessings and sent the greatest Prophet (may peace and blessings of be on him) to that blessed land.

The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of be on him) foretold that a man would come 1,400 years after him who would revive the lost teachings of Islam and would through arguments and proofs – prove the truth of Islam and also tackle those who rejected God.

In following this prophecy, Allah sent the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him), Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. This champion of Allah showed the true light of Islam and claimed with powerful arguments that there was no religion greater than Islam. He challenged all religions and showed that there is no religion greater than Islam.

The Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) announced to the Muslims that Islam would spread with love, not through war. The Promised Messiah said, "If I had not come, someone else would have come." He emphasized that it was the time for the Promised Messiah to come and exhorted Muslims not to go against him and instead, join his hand to spread the true teachings of Islam.

Khalifatul-Masih V invited Muslims of the world to celebrate the true Eid by accepting the Promised Messiah.

Huzoor said that in Pakistan, the authorities had announced that in the three days of Eid, no Ahmadi was allowed to offer sacrifice because they claimed it was against the sanctity of Islam if Ahmadis offered qurbani (sacrifice). This is to say that only the Muslim ulema had a right to do qurbani and they had stamped Islam for themselves. However, if they do not desist in this way, then Allah's decree would go into motion too and He would spare no one from among the enemies.

We should all pray that all Ahmadi men, women and children reach the level of sacrifice, practically, which Hazrat Abraham (may peace be on him) and his family achieved.

In the end, Huzoor led everyone in silent prayer, after which he conveyed "Eid Mubarak" to all those present and all those watching live via MTA. After silent prayer, he left the Mosque and visited the marquee where women and children were present and conveyed his salaam and "Eid Mubarak." (Adapted from Al-Hakam dated 10 July 2022)

International News of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community

True freedom and lasting peace in the world are not possible until mankind recognize his Creator

Head of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community Addresses International Conference on Freedom of Religion or Belief 2022 through a specially recorded video message on 5 July 2022

The event held at the Queen Elizabeth II Centre in London was organized by the UK government and was aimed at urging increased global action on freedom of religion and belief and brought together governments, parliamentarians, faith representatives and civil society.

The opening session included messages from His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales and the British Prime Minister amongst others dignitaries and faith leaders.

During his message, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad commended the objectives of the conference and outlined the Quranic teachings on freedom of religion and called attention towards the importance of people recognizing their Creator in bringing about true lasting peace.

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: "Freedom of religion and belief are core human rights that must be preserved and protected for everyone and everywhere. Though we are living in an increasingly secularized world, in which people are moving away from religion, many millions of people around the world continue to adhere to religious values and it is essential that they are able to live their lives according to their beliefs and convictions."

His Holiness mentioned the persecution Ahmadi Muslims face because of their faith in Islam and outlined that Ahmadi Muslims shall never respond to hatred in kind.

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: "The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community has itself been the victim of grave religious persecution, to the extent that obnoxious laws have been enacted against us preventing our members from professing and practicing their basic religious beliefs. Over a period of many decades, Ahmadi Muslims have been mercilessly targeted only because of their religious beliefs, and many have lost their lives as a result of utterly inhumane and barbaric attacks by religious extremists."

Speaking of the response of Ahmadi Muslims, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad continued and stated: "We [Ahmadi Muslims] have never and will never respond to such hatred and cruelty in a like fashion. Rather, our response will always be one of love and peace. Based on the teachings of Islam, we say to Muslims and non-Muslims alike, that all people must always be free to profess and practice their peacefully held religious beliefs."

He went on to speak about the emphasis the Holy Quran lays on the protection of religious freedom.

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: "Allah the Almighty has enshrined freedom of belief and freedom of conscience to such an extent that the Holy Quran states that permission to use force is only permitted in response to those who seek to eliminate religion from the world. In fact, the Holy Quran categorically states that if one does not respond forcefully to those who seek to destroy religion, then no church, synagogue, temple, mosque or any other place of worship, where the name of God is recited, will remain safe. Hence, the Holy Quran has made it the religious duty of Muslims to protect the rights of people of all faiths and made freedom of belief a cornerstone of our religion."

His Holiness also highlighted the fundamental importance of belief in God in bringing about true peace.

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad said: "As a religious person, it is my heartfelt belief that true freedom and lasting peace in the world is not possible until mankind comes to recognize his Creator, fulfils His rights and acts upon His commandments. Whether religiously inclined or not, we must recognize that there is One God, who is the Creator and, in Whose Hand, lies all of Creation, and so it is our duty to fulfil His rights and that of all humanity." Concluding, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad prayed and said: "May Allah the Almighty enable for true religious freedom and harmony to prevail and for all communities and peoples across the world to live their lives freely according to their beliefs." (Adapted from Ahmadiyya Community Press and Media Office, 7 July 2022)

Second Annual Convention of Simiyu Region of Tanzania

The annual convention of Simiyu region was held on 30 June 2022. Amir and missionary in-charge of Tanzania Tahir Mahmood Chaudhri inaugurated the convention with silent prayer. Speeches on the following topics were delivered:

1. Blessings of Khilafat by Khawaja Muzaffar Ahmad, Muballigh Dodoma
2. Importance of Obedience by Sheikh Abdullah Amay, Naib Amir and Missionary
3. The importance of affiliation with Khilafat and Nizam-e-Jamā‘at by Abid Mahmood Bhatti, Principal Jami'a Ahmadiyya, Tanzania and Naib Amir

(Translated from Report dated 29 July 2022 by Abdul Nasir, Representative of Al-Fazal International, Tanzania)

News of US Ahmadiyya Muslim Community

Eid-ul-Adha Message by Mirza Maghfoor Ahmad, Amir Jamā'at USA

8 July 2022

Dear Members of Jamā'at USA,

As-Salamu 'Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatohu

I wish you Eid Mubarak at the occasion of Eid-ul-Adha. Hazrat Masih Mau'ūd (may Allah be pleased with him) delivered Khutba Eid-ul-Adha on 11 April 1900 in Qadian. This Khutba was delivered in Arabic at the command of Allah Ta'ala when the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) received this revelation in Urdu,

> "Deliver an address in Arabic today. You have been bestowed the capacity."

I present to you a few lines from this revealed sermon which is called Khutba Ilhamiyya.

> "O servant of Allah, ponder and reflect on this day of yours, which is the day of festivals, sacrifices for verily hidden secrets have been placed in these sacrifices for those who are wise. A Muslim is one who submits himself to slaughter before Allah, the Lord of all the Worlds, and who, for His sake, has slaughtered the she-camel of his self and has thrown it down on its forehead; and is never oblivious even for a moment, of the time of death."

The most Truthful among the truthful say while addressing His Prophet,

> "Say my prayers and my sacrifice and my life and my death are all for Allah, the Lord of the Worlds (6:163)." He has thereby pointed towards the reality of sacrifice. O' wise ones, reflect upon this. Whoever offers this sacrifice with a true understanding of the meaning of sacrifice, and does so with sincere heart and pure intention, has verily thereby offered the sacrifice of his self, his children, and his grandchildren. And for him is a great reward like the reward which was for Abraham, from his benevolent Lord.
>
> O' men of understanding; the real sacrifice is that of the spirit. The sacrifices of the goat are metaphoric and symbolic. So, understand the secret of this truth. After the companions of the Holy Prophet (sa), may Allah be pleased with them, you are the most deserving and most worthy of understanding this truth. You are the last people that have been joined with them by the Grace and Mercy of Allah."

May Allah enable us to reflect upon Allah's word spoken by His messenger to understand the true meaning of Eid.

Wassalām,

Khaksar,

Sd/- Mirza Maghfoor Ahmad, Amir Jamā'at USA

Na'ib Amirs and National Secretary Rishta Nata

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V (may Allah support him with His mighty help) has graciously approved the following Na'ib Amirs of USA Jamā'at for the term 2022-2025.

1. Azhar Haneef, Na'ib Amir and Missionary In-Charge
2. Masoud Ahmad Malik
3. Hameed-ur-Rahman
4. Nasim Rahmatullah
5. Falahud Din Shams
6. Wasim Ahmad Malik
7. Faheem Younas Qureshi

Huzoor has also approved Ahsan Mahmood Khan as National Secretary Rishta Nata for the term 2022-2025.

Office holders of IAAAE USA

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V (may Allah support him with His mighty help) has graciously approved the election results for IAAAE USA held at Jalsa Salana USA in June 2022.

President - Junaid Malik

General Secretary - Affan Abdullah

Joint Secretary - Tariq Amjed

Finance Secretary - Naveed Tahir

Auditor - Novid Aslam.

Chaudhri Jawaid Sami of Los Angeles passes away

I am saddened to inform you about the demise of Chaudhri Jawaid Sami on 2 July 2022 at the age of 61. Inna Lillāhi wa Innā Ilaihi Raji'oon. He was the maternal cousin of Bushra Bajwa, wife of Waseem Bajwa. He was a well-known member of Los Angeles Jamā'at. He moved to Canada in 2007. He is survived by his wife, Sadia Tahir and his three children Hashir Sami (19), Aizah Sami (18) and Tahir Sami (15). He was son of Chaudhri Abdus Sami Khadim who served as General Secretary of Halqa Fazl-e-'Umar Dispensaries Karachi, Pakistani.

In the Friday sermon of 14 June 2003, Khalifatul-Masih V introduced the family of Jawaid Sami and spoke of the martyrdom of his youngest brother Hamid Sami and sacrifices of his grandfather Chaudhri Abdul Rahim and the severe torture he faced when he accepted Ahmadiyyat. (Sadr Halqa Riverside)

Rashida Begum wife of Mubarak Ahmad Butt of NY passes away

Rashida Begum of New York on 18 June 2022 outside his office at Tilford, UK. She died on 26 March 2022. Inna Lillāhi wa Innā Ilaihi Raji'oon. Her grandfather Hazrat Ghulam Ali and grandmother Hazrat Hussain Bibi were companions of the Promised Messiah (peace be on him). She belonged to Kotian village near Sara-e-Alamgir. She settled with her husband at Peace Village, Canada in 1998. Later she moved to New York and started living with her younger son. She was punctual in five daily prayers and Tahajjud. She used to recite the Holy Qur'ān daily. She was a pious lady and helped needy persons. She had a bond of loyalty with Ahmadiyya Khilafat. She was a Musiyya. She left behind four sons and two daughters. Her grandson (son of her daughter) Usman Shehzad Butt is a missionary in UK and another grandson Rizwan Shehzad is studying at Jami'a Ahmadiyya, UK. (Translated by Mahmud Ahmad Nagi from Al-Fazl Online, 9 July 2022, p. 13)

Anwar Sultana Malik wife of Malik Muhammad Abdul Hafeez passes away

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V led funeral prayer in absentia of Anwar Sultana Malik of USA wife of Malik Muhammad Abdul Hafeez on 16 July 2022 outside his office at Tilford, UK. She died on 2 July 2022 at the age of 90 years. Inna Lillāhi wa Innā Ilaihi Raji'oon. She wa granddaughter of Hazrat Master Abdul Aziz, companion of the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him). She was a pious lady, was regular in Tahajjud prayers and lover of the Holy Qur'ān. She was a Musiyya and had deep affiliation with Khilafat. She left behind four sons and three daughters. (Translated from Al-Fazl Online, 28 July 2022, p. 14)

Khalifatul-Masih V announces Nikah of Ismail Ahmad of USA

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V announces Nikah (marriage) of Maha Khan daughter of Habibullah Khan of Corydon, UK with Ismail Ahmad son of Nasir Ahmad of USA on 23 July 2022 at Mubarak Mosque, Islamabad, UK after Asr prayers. (Translated from Al-Fazl Online, 28 July 2022, p. 14)

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Notes on chapters and verses of the Holy Qur'ān by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV[rh]

— Surah An-Nahl to Surah Ta Ha —

English Translation by Missionary Shahid Ahmad of Ghana

(Continued from previous issues)

16. An-Nahl, Introduction

This is a Meccan Surah, and including Basmallah it consists of one hundred and twenty-nine verses.

One meaning of the word "Yaqeen" mentioned in the last verse of the preceding Surah, means "death" but the foremost meaning of the word is "faith." The current Surah starts with the fact that the promise of the certainty made to you is about to come. Thus, O disbelievers! Do not be haste in demanding it, and be sure that Allah, the Almighty sends his angels to whomsoever He may please.

Next, having talked about all kinds of creation of animals, a great prophecy is made that Allah, the Almighty would create some more kinds of means of transport of which you have no knowledge hitherto. Thus, the prophecy of the invention of newer and modern means of transport in this age has been made in this verse.

Similarly, with regards to the survival of all kinds of animates, it is said that it is achieved through the water sent from clouds, which causes foliage to grow on earth, and all types of trees and fruit grow. Another facet of heavenly water is that the cattle, that feed on foliage etc., are unaware of it, and it's beyond their ken. Thus, the revival that the Prophets of Allah receive from the heavenly water and spread this munificence further is beyond the ken of those who have been resembled with cattle by the Noble Qur'an. Rather, they have been declared even worse than the animals. Because the animals have no capability to fathom it; but these people, despite having to understand religion ostensibly, remain deprived of its blessings.

Next, in course of mentioning immeasurable bounties of Allah, the Almighty (in the current Surah) mentions bounties found in the sea and the sea fish that live their lives in, and feed on, the sea water. Yet their flesh has no sign of alkaline salts at all. Attention was also drawn to the fact that this system of survival through water is dependent on the mountains that are firmly penetrated in the earth. Had there been no mountains, the water cycle of clear water's evaporation from sea and it's raining back would not have been possible.

The Noble Qur'an talks about shadows spread on the earth in the way as if they are prostrating. But *Daabah* (animals) and the angels also keep prostrating before the Grandeur of Allah, the Almighty. The *Daabah*, as a result of getting their means of sustenance from the land, self-evidently remain prostrating before Allah all the time. And the angels, due to the cognizance attained by the water that descends from the heaven, remain in prostration.

Verse 62 elaborates on a wonderful subject-matter, that if Allah were to punish men for all their wrongdoing immediately, all animates on the earth would have been brought to an end. In fact, man's attention has been drawn to deliberation that man would not have survived if there were no *Daabah*. For this very reason immediately thereafter, it is said that surely in the cattle there is a great lesson for you.

Next, the greatness of Wahy (revelation) is explained through the example of the honey bee. No other animal is reported to receive revelation. Ostensibly the honey bee is no different than the common house flies that feeds on filth. The only difference is that through His revelation, God purified it from all filth. They make their houses on mountains, tall trees, and those climbing plants that can climb tall props. Then, it was revealed to it that it should suck nectar of all manner of flowers. Though the word used here is fruit (and not flower), but the twofold wisdom in it is that the fruit borne is caused by none other factor than its sucking its flower. And she sucks every fruit's nectar and essence from its flower. And as a result, the honey that she makes has wonderful healing for mankind.

Here in the phrase يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بُطُوْنِهَا(comes forth from their bellies) reference has been made to the fact that the honey is made not only with the nectar of flowers. Rather the bee mixes the nectar of flowers with the saliva that comes out of its belly, and repeatedly it brings out its tongue in the air to make it thick and thus having turned it into honey stores it in the hives.

Next, the parable of two slaves is set forth. One slave who is so stupid and has no goodness in his doings; and the second one whom Allah, the Almighty provides with a fair provision and he then spends thereof for the welfare of

mankind. This parable, too, has a close link with the honey bee. Common housefly is like a slave that can do no good to others; whereas honey bee is like a salve who is provided with a fair provision and it spends it further for the welfare of mankind.

Next, the similitude of various types of slaves has been further applied to mankind. That slave who himself is not blessed with the Divine revelation, and takes Allah to be dumb, he himself is Abkam, i.e., dumb. He is just like the one who, whatever he gets on, causes loss,خَسِرَ الدُّنْيَا وَ الْاٰخِرَةِ (a loser in this world and in the next). The second type of servants are the Prophets of God, who exhort justice to mankind, and always keep on the straight path. One should remember that the honey bee was directed to tread on the paths of its Lord. So, from this aspect the Prophets in this regard excel in far greater a degree, and tread on the only straight path which definitely leads to Allah.

Next, in the very Surah with regard to the flight of birds in the air it was said not to consider that they got their wings by chance and thus got the ability for flight. Only the development of wings could not have made them able enough for flight as long as their pneumatized bones, specific shape of their chest, and very strong muscles on both sides of their chest were not made that enable them for soaring flight with very heavy weight. This is such a wonderful phenomenon that even extremely heavy swans can fly uninterruptedly for several thousand miles. Their internal order during flight is such that as the front part of a jet plane disperses air, similarly because of this order the air pressure befalls them in the least. The swan that takes the most pressure at the forefront is replaced sometime later by another swan from behind. Then these very birds play as marine birds as well, and do not drown. Because of their heavy body weight, they should have been drowned. The reason behind their not being drowned is that the small feathers on their body contain air, and this air in their feathers keeps them from drowning. All of this can never take place on its own; because it is essential for the feathers to have some oily substance on them to keep water from soaking the feathers. You may have noticed that the birds run their beaks on all their wings. It is very strange to note that at that time Allah, the Almighty produces a type of grease in their body which is essential to be rubbed on the wings. How that greasy substance was produced on its own? and how it reached their mouths? and how these birds got the understanding that it was essential to keep water from soaking their flesh, or else they would get drowned?

Next, a wonderful miracle of the Holy Qur'an is mentioned, i.e., the Holy Qur'an is the Book that explains everything. From this facet the excellence the Noble Qur'an has over other Books is similar to what the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) has over other Prophets. That is why, as they were a witness over their own people, the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) had been appointed a witness over the Prophets themselves.

The Qur'anic teaching comprehends everything. Its example can be given from verse number 91, which covers all moral and spiritual teachings and comprehends them. Foremost of all "Adl" (justice) is mentioned, without which no reformation is possible in the world. Next is mentioned "Ihsan" (doing of good to others), which bestows a higher stage than "Adl" to man. Finally, "Itai zil-Qurbaa" (giving like kindred) is mentioned, which takes this subject to its pinnacle. That is to say, they spend out of compassion for mankind like a mother does for her children. And in lieu she does not even think of any service or reward from them. And this highest stage was granted to the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) as he served and blessed mankind without even the reflection of any reward from them.

In the concluding Ruku' of this Surah Hazrat Abraham (peace be on him), who was an individual, has been presented as the whole 'Umma (people). Because numerous 'Umma (peoples) were to originate from him, and with the advent of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) this subject reaches its pinnacle. Thus, the Holy Prophet was sent a revelation to follow the way of Abraham (peace be on him). To say it in a nutshell, he was exhorted to call unto the way of his Lord with wisdom and goodly exhortation. But for that it is essential for man to be extremely forbearing. The exhortation "La tasta'jil" (haste not) contains also refers to this subject-matter. Great spiritual revolutions do not occur abruptly; rather it requires a great deal of patience. And this patience can never be attained without righteousness; rather it is granted in greater measure to those who continuously do 'Ihsan' (doing of good to others).

Here, one connotation of "Ihsan" has been given inيَاْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْاِحْسَانِ (He enjoins justice, and doing good to others). And the second explanation is that which has been given by the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) himself, i.e., Ihsan means, when you stand up for worship you should stand up as if you are seeing Allah; and the minimum requirement of Ihsan is to stand up so respectfully as if He is watching you.

Notes: An-Nahl

Verse 22

أَمْوَاتٌ غَيْرُ أَحْيَاءٍ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ أَيَّانَ يُبْعَثُونَ

This verse confutes the beliefs of the polytheists who believed in hypothetical gods, who were no better than dead, and they were bereft of any signs of life.

17. Bani-Isrā'īl, Introduction

This is a Meccan Surah, and including Basmallah it consists of one hundred and twelve verses. This is also called as Surah Al-Isra'.

The topic of spiritual exaltation of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) discussed in the preceding Surah is continued in this Surah as well. The Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) was shown in this Surah that his journey does not end at Palestine where other prophethoods came to an end; rather it starts from there to further altitudes. The ministry of Hazrat Moses (peace be on him) was mentioned in that though he reached very high altitudes but the exaltation of the Holy Prophet Muhammad was even more exalted than that.

This Surah now discusses the Jews that as a result of their crimes they were ousted from their homeland Palestine. And God Almighty subjected them under the supervision of very harsh and strict supervisors, who advanced at very fast speed and penetrating into their streets annihilated the whole city. But God Almighty will, once again, have mercy on them and give them another chance to occupy Palestine; as has taken place in this age. But He also said that if they did not repent and failed to be kind to the men of God, then Allah Himself will oust them from Palestine, and that will not be as a result of a war with the Muslims. And in lieu of them Allah will allow His pious men to rule Palestine. It is evident that the Muslims cannot occupy Palestine as long as they fulfil the condition of becoming righteous men of God.

Next are mentioned the evils that had taken roots into the Jews in the time of their hard-heartedness. That is, niggardliness, extravagance, fornication, bloodshed, consumption of the property of orphans, breach of promise, arrogance etc.; and the Muslims have been warned to keep from such evils.

Next, it was stated in the Surah that they fail to understand the Noble Qur'an when you recite it to them. Idolatry has been so much instilled into them that when you only mention the Unity of God, they turn their backs in aversion and leave. They do not take any interest in Kalima Tauhid (Expression of the Unity of God). Since atheism has taken firm roots into their hearts, therefore they do not at all believe in the Judgement Day. And those who do not believe in the Judgement Day and their accountability, invariably, without any hindrance, they keep on increasing in their crimes and sins.

Next, a reference has been made to the Divine vision of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) wherein he was shown the state of Palestine and he was exalted to further spiritual elevations.

Next, the cursed tree refers to the Jews who have been mentioned in the last verse of Surah Fātiḥa. That is, they will always be incurring the displeasure of Allah and His men. The similitude of those who are given to fury and revenge is like fire that burns growth to ashes. And naturally humble people are characterized with Teen (soft soil). All types of growth are due to them only. Thus, this mention at this point would mean that the Jews will always try to bring an end to the productive measures of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him). They will think that how dare these people, characterized with Teen, confront them. The foliage all over the world is a proof that fire has never been able to burn to ashes the foliage grown by Divine Providence. All the blooming orchards and greenery are a proof thereof.

Next come the verses that start with اَقِمِ الصَّلٰوۃَ (i.e., observe Prayer) and mention the high rank of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) being on Maqam-e-Mahmood, (i.e., exalted station). Thus, whatever nefarious struggle the opponents of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) seek to make they may, but as a result of it Allah, the Almighty will always continue elevating him to further higher ranks. In other words, his spiritual status has been raised in this wise as well as long as he reaches Maqam-e-Mahmood, where none else has access to. But this status does not come for free. God Almighty said, for this you will have فَتَهَجَّدْ بِهٖ نَافِلَةً لَّکَ i.e., during the night regularly wake up for supererogatory prayers.

The claim that he would definitely reach the stage of Maqam-e-Mahmood has practically been witnessed by the opponents in the very lifetime of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him). When apparently, he fled from Mecca as a fugitive, in this very Surah a prayer in the form of a prophecy was taught that you would again enter the city and make this proclamation جَآءَ الۡحَقُّ وَزَہَقَ الۡبَاطِلُ ؕ اِنَّ الۡبَاطِلَ کَانَ زَہُوۡقًا i.e., truth has come and falsehood has vanished. Verily, falsehood is bound to vanish. It is just like darkness vanishes with the coming of light.

Verse number 86 is about the soul. When people asked the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) as to what the soul was; Allah, the Almighty replied in the following term: Say to them that the soul is nothing

except the command of my Lord.

The Christians believe Jesus Christ (peace be on him) to be Rooh-Ullah (The soul of Allah); and the very title is given to him by the Muslims as well. But Hazrat Jesus (peace be on him) has no distinction in it; he too was created by the command of Allah in the same way as the whole life, in the beginning, originated with the command of Allah.

At the end of the Surah the subject that to declare Jesusas a son of God merely because he was born without the agency of a father is great injustice has been further elaborated. Thus, all praise belongs to Allah alone, Who does not need any son at all; and Who has no partner in His Kingdom; nor has he ever been in need of anyone to help him who as if would have helped Him in a state of any weakness of His.

Notes: Bani Isrā'īl

Verse 2

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلاً مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الأَقْصَى الَّذِي بَارَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ

The accounts of two spiritual journeys of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) have been given in the Holy Qur'an; one is called Isra' (Spiritual Night Journey), and the other Mi'raj (Spiritual Ascension). In his spiritual journey of Isra' he visited Palestine, which does not prove that he visited Palestine with his physical body, rather it denotes a spiritual visit. That is why when somebody stood up to ask him about a certain building's design in Palestine, it is related in Hadith that at that time that building appeared before the eyes of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him), and he replied his questions by looking at that building. Thus, it is stated in Bukhari:

لَمَّا كَذَّبَنِي قُرَيْشٌ قُمْتُ فِي الْحِجْرِ، فَجَلَّى اللَّهُ لِي بَيْتَ الْمَقْدِسِ فَطَفِقْتُ أُخْبِرُهُمْ عَنْ آيَاتِهِ وَأَنَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ

(Bukhari, Kitab-ut-Tafsir, Tafsir Surah Bani Isrā'īl)

Verses 5-9

وَقَضَيْنَا إِلَى بَنِي إِسْرائِيلَ فِي الْكِتَابِ لَتُفْسِدُنَّ فِي الأَرْضِ مَرَّتَيْنِ وَلَتَعْلُنَّ عُلُوًّا كَبِيرًا

فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَعْدُ أُولاَهُمَا بَعَثْنَا عَلَيْكُمْ عِبَادًا لَنَا أُولِي بَأْسٍ شَدِيدٍ فَجَاسُوا خِلاَلَ الدِّيَارِ وَكَانَ وَعْدًا مَفْعُولاً

ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَا لَكُمُ الْكَرَّةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَمْدَدْنَاكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ أَكْثَرَ نَفِيرًا

إِنْ أَحْسَنتُمْ أَحْسَنتُمْ لِأَنفُسِكُمْ وَإِنْ أَسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَعْدُ الآخِرَةِ لِيَسُوءُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَلِيَدْخُلُوا الْمَسْجِدَ كَمَا دَخَلُوهُ أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ وَلِيُتَبِّرُوا مَا عَلَوْا تَتْبِيرًا

عَسَى رَبُّكُمْ أَنْ يَرْحَمَكُمْ وَإِنْ عُدْتُمْ عُدْنَا وَجَعَلْنَا جَهَنَّمَ لِلْكَافِرِينَ حَصِيرًا

It was a Divine decree with regard to the Children of Israel that once they exceeded in their evil deeds they were overpowered by the king of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar. They penetrated into their streets and practically annihilated them; or forced them to exile and settle them abroad.

Next, when Allah, the Almighty helped the Children of Israel first time to conquer Palestine once again, and having mercy on them blessed them with numerical strength as well as their wealth, and admonished them that if they fared well, it would be to their own benefit. But if they reverted back to their former misdeeds then they would be going against their own interest. Thus, finally in the Latter Days when they will be granted triumph over Palestine once again it will be due to the misdeeds of the Muslim occupants of Palestine, and the Jews will be put into a trial once again. If they treated the vanquished people with justice and kindness their conquest would be prolonged. And as a result of the contrary treatment no worldly power would be able to conquer them; rather Allah, the Almighty will, by His decree, produce such means that the major powers will desist from protecting the Jews in Palestine.

Verse 14

وَكُلَّ إِنسَانٍ أَلْزَمْنَاهُ طَائِرَهُ فِي عُنُقِهِ وَنُخْرِجُ لَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ مَنشُورًا

Here the word طَائِر (Ta'ir) does not stand for a bird, in that as if a bird is fastened to every man's neck. Rather it refers to the list of his works, which is not attached in the apparent form; but will be revealed on the Day of Resurrection. It is the same as it is said in Urdu "گریباں میں منہ ڈال کر دیکھو کہ تم کیسے ہو" (*Grebaan mein munh daal kar dekho keh tum kesey ho*), i.e., to search one's own heart.

Verse 73

وَمَنْ كَانَ فِي هَذِهِ أَعْمَى فَهُوَ فِي الآخِرَةِ أَعْمَى وَأَضَلُّ سَبِيلاً

Here the word أَعْمَى (blind) does not denote that a physically blind person will also be blind on the Day of Resurrection. Rather the physically seeing men, who are bereft of insight, will be bereft of insight as well on the Day of Resurrection.

Why to Ponder?

Dr. Mahmud Ahmad Nagi, Columbus, Ohio

The meaning of "ponder" according to Merriam Webster Dictionary is: to consider or examine attentively or deliberately. Some common synonyms of ponder are meditate, muse, and ruminate. Ponder implies a careful weighing of a problem or, often, prolonged inconclusive thinking about a matter. The other meaning is course of action.

There are more than twenty verses in the Holy Qur'ān that mention to ponder/reflect (فکر). The Holy Qur'ān is for the guidance of whole mankind. Each word of it is the word of the Almighty God, revealed through the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him). The Promised Messiah (may peace be on him), the true lover of the Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be on him) said about the Holy Qur'ān in the following couplet:

یا الٰہی! تیرا فرقاں ہے کہ اِک عالم ہے

جو ضروری تھا وہ سب اس میں مہیّا نکلا

[Durr-e-Sameen, Urdu poetry by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad ('Alaih-is-Salām), p. 9, published by Nazarat Isha'at Rabwah, Pakistan]

English translation:

O Lord! What a world unto it is this Quran of Thine!

All that was essential was found to be provided therein.

[Durr-e-Sameen, by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (may peace be on him), p. 25, English translation by Waheed Ahmad, Canadian Cataloguing in publication data]

Most of the scientific inventions in the world are the result of pondering, e.g., Newton watched an apple falling from its tree and he pondered over it resulting in the discovery of a great physical phenomenon "gravity."

There are many accidental discoveries in science like X-Rays by German Physicist Wilhelm Conard in 1895 but its scientific applications are due to objective thinking. Some other accidental discoveries are: Radioactivity by Hennery Becquerel in 1896, Penicillin by Dr. Alexander Fleming in 1928 which is now used for the treatment of Tuberculosis (TB). Plastic was accidently discovered by Charles Goodyear in 1839. Similarly, Synthetic dye, Pace maker, Radio astronomy and text messaging were discovered accidently.

Some scientists were shown in their dreams the solutions of some complicated problems. For example, Elias Howe invented Sewing machine in 1845, Friedrich August Kekule discovered very complicated chemical structure of Benzene in 1865 when he had a dream of a group of snakes biting their tails. Mendeleev discovered in his dream complete arrangement of elements. Nobel laureate Neil Bohr found structure of the atom in a dream. Great scientist Einstein dreamt his theory of relativity when he was a teenager. Dr. James Watson saw in his nap; the shape of the DNA. Dr. Yukawa, a Japanese Noble Laureate, was blessed with theory of pi and mu mesons when he saw in his dream two persons exchanging balls. The good sleep is very crucial to stay at your best. The solutions revealed to them were also the result of constant thinking and pondering. The clue given in the revelations when remodeled resulted in unprecedented discoveries and many laws of nature hidden from the world were surfaced. God reveals His things to those who constantly ponder. Precious pearls are scattered around us. One can find many examples in other fields like music, painting, film and television. One recent example is discovery of Google by Larry Page in 1996. So, one should have probing eyes to discover treasures of nature scattered all around us.

I observed during my research career that sometimes a wrong result gives you something new to report. It is possible that the nature may be telling you something new. So, do not throw away wrong results without pondering over them.

Great scientist of the present century, Dr. Abdus Salam, a noble laureate, a disciple of the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) is of the view:

> "Let me affirm once again that so far as a Muslim is concerned, the Qur'ān speaks to him directly and emphasizes for him the necessity for reflection on the Laws of Nature, with examples drawn from Cosmology, Physics and Biology. Thus
>
> "Can they not look up to the clouds, how they are created;
>
> And to the Heaven how it is upraised;
>
> And the mountains how they are rooted,
>
> And to the earth how it is outspread?" (Al-Qur'ān 88:17)
>
> and again,
>
> "Verily in the creation of the Heavens and the earth,
>
> And in the alternation of the night and the day,
>
> Are there signs for men of understanding." (Al-Qur'ān 3: 189-190)

Seven hundred and fifty verses of the Qur'ān (almost one eighth of the Book) exhort believers "to study Nature, to reflect, to make the best use of reason in their search for the ultimate and to make the acquiring of knowledge and scientific comprehension part of the community's life." The Holy prophet of Islam (Peace be on him) emphasized that the "quest for knowledge (and sciences) is obligatory upon every Muslim, man and woman." (From Renaissance of Sciences in Islamic countries edited by H.R. Dalafi and M.H. A. Hassan, pp. 134-136)

Some of the verses in which pondering/ reflecting is emphasized in the Holy Qur'ān are:

1. Will they not, then, ponder over the Qur'an, or is it that on the hearts are their locks? (47:25)
2. This is a sufficient admonition for mankind that they may benefit by it, and that they may be warned thereby, and that they may know that He is the only One God, and that those possessed of understanding may ponder. (14:53)
3. Those who remember Allah while standing, sitting, and lying on their sides, and ponder over the creation of the heavens and the earth: "Our Lord, Thou hast not created this in vain; nay, Holy art Thou; save us, then, from the punishment of the Fire. (3:192)
4. Does any of you desire that there should be for him a garden of palm trees and vines with streams flowing beneath it, and with all kinds of fruit for him therein—while old age has stricken him and he has weak offspring—and that a fiery whirlwind should smite it and it be all burnt? Thus does Allah make His Signs clear to you that you may ponder. (2:267)
5. And if We had pleased, We could have exalted him thereby; but he inclined to the earth and followed his evil inclination. His case therefore is like the case of a thirsty dog; if thou drive him away, he hangs out his tongue; and if thou leave him, he hangs out his tongue. Such is the case of the people who disbelieve in Our Signs. So, give them the description that they may ponder. (7:177)
6. Have they not, then, pondered over the Divine Word, or has that come unto them which came not to their fathers of old? (23:69)
7. We sent Our Messengers with clear Signs and Scriptures. And We have sent down to thee the Reminder that thou mayest explain to mankind that which has been sent down to them, and that they may reflect. (16:45)
8. If We had sent down this Qur'an on a mountain, thou wouldst certainly have seen it humbled and rent asunder for fear of Allah. And these are similitudes that We set forth for mankind that they may reflect. (59:22)
9. They ask thee concerning wine and the game of hazard. Say: "In both there is great sin and also some advantages for men; but their sin is greater than their advantage." And they ask thee what they should spend. Say: "What you can spare." Thus does Allah make His commandments clear to you that you may reflect. (2:220)
10. Say: I do not say to you: "I possess the treasures of Allah," nor do I know the unseen; nor do I say to you: "I am an angel." I follow only that which is revealed to me. Say: "Can a blind man and one who sees be alike?" Will you not then reflect? (6:51)
11. The likeness of the present life is only as water which We send down from the clouds, then there mingles with it the produce of the earth, of which men and cattle eat till, when the earth receives its or nature and looks beautiful and its owners think that they have power over it, there comes to it Our command by night or by day and We render it a field that is mown down, as if nothing had existed there the day before. Thus, do We expound the Signs for a people who reflect. (10:25)
12. And He it is Who spread out the earth and made therein mountains and rivers. And fruits of every kind He made therein in two sexes. He causes the night to cover the day. Therein, verily, are Signs for a people who reflect. (13:4)
13. Therewith He grows corn for you, and the olive and the date palm, and the grapes, and all kinds of fruits. Surely, in that is a Sign for a people who reflect. (16:12)
14. Then eat of every kind of fruit, and follow the ways of thy Lord that have been made easy for thee. There comes forth from their bellies a drink of varying hues. Therein is cure for men. Surely, in that is a Sign for a people who reflect. (16:70)
15. And one of His Signs is this, that He has created wives for you from among yourselves that you may find peace of mind in them, and He has put love and tenderness between you. In that surely are Signs for a people who reflect. (30:22)
16. Allah takes away the souls of human beings at the time of their death; and during their sleep of those also that are not yet dead. And then He retains those against which He has decreed death, and sends back the others till an appointed term.

In that surely are Signs for a people who reflect. (39:43)

17. And He has subjected to you whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is in the earth: all this is from Him. In that surely are Signs for a people who reflect. (45:14)
18. Do they not reflect in their own minds? Allah has not created the heavens and the earth and all that is between the two but in accordance with the requirements of wisdom and for a fixed term. But many among men believe not in the meeting of their Lord. (30:9)
19. Say, "I only exhort you to do one thing: that you stand up before Allah in twos and singly and then reflect. You will then know that there is no insanity in your companion; he is only a Warner to you of an impending severe punishment." (34:47)
20. Lo! he reflected and calculated! (74:19)

(Translation by Hazrat Maulawi Sher Ali, may Allah be pleased with him)

It is obligatory for all of us who have faith and belief in the Holy Qur'ān to ponder things around you. The inventions are hidden around us. Once one start thinking and pondering over a problem, the nature definitely helps to solve the riddle.

The Promised Messiah foretells about his Ahmadiyya sect:

"میرے فرقہ کے لوگ اس قدر علم اور معرفت میں کمال حاصل کریں گے کہ اپنی سچائی کے نور اور اپنے دلائل اور نشانوں کے رو سے سب کا منہ بند کر دیں گے۔۔۔ سو اے سننے والو! ان باتوں کو یاد رکھو اور ان پیش خبریوں کو اپنے صندوقوں میں محفوظ رکھ لو کہ یہ خدا کا کلام ہے جو ایک دن پورا ہو گا۔" (تجلیات الٰہیہ صفحہ ۲۱، ۲۲ ، روحانی خزائن، جلد نمبر ۲۰، صفحہ ۴۰۹، ۴۱۰)

"The members of my sect shall so excel in knowledge and insight that they will confound everyone with the light of their truth, and by dint of their arguments... So O ye who listen! Remember these things and keep these prophecies safe in your boxes, for they are the words of God that will one day come to pass." (Divine Manifestation (Tajalliyāt-e-Ilāhiyyah), by Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, The Promised Messiah and Mahdi, pp. 24-25, Islam International Publications Limited, UK)

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V set goal for all Ahmadis while addressing Annual Convention of Ghana on 17 April 2008:

> Allah told the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) that people of your sect [Jamā'at] will progress in knowledge. Therefore, I advise the youth: immerse yourself in your studies to the exclusion of everything else. Advance so much in every field of education that your minimum target becomes the Nobel Prize. That requires hard work over a long period. When nations want to develop and progress, they make plans on a long-term basis. I pray that Allah may grant you the strength to do so. Remember, it is you who will lift your country up to the ranks of developed nations. That indeed is patriotism and love for your country. For an Ahmadi Muslim, love for one's country is a part of their faith.

The Physics Department Ta'līmul Islam College, Rabwah

Ta'līmul Islam Primary School to Graduate Education in Physics

Dr. Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, Minnesota Jamā'at (Former Professor Physics, T.I. College Rabwah)

This is reminiscence of my association with the Physics Department, Ta'līmul Islam College Rabwah as a faculty member – 1970-1983. Early history of the College is described briefly for the sake of continuity of the details in respect of the vision of starting the Ta'līmul Islam College. I have the good fortune that I was led to start my career from an institution blessed by the prayers of the Promised Messiah ('Alaih-is-Salām). It was a unique and rewarding start, the detail below is based on my personal recollection, and the record available on Jamā'at web site in the form of Jamā'at newspaper Al-Fazl, History of Ahmadiyyat (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat) and other references cited at the end.

Introduction: Madrassa Ta'līmul Islam to Ta'līmul Islam College

The foundation of Ta'līmul Islam College was from Madrassa (Primary School) Ta'līmul Islam in Qadian, which was started by Hazrat Masih Mau'ūd ('Alaih-is-Salām) with his special prayers. The Madrassa was started with the observation of Hazrat Masih Mau'ūd ('Alaih-is-Salām) that Ahmadi children were going to school run by Arya, where Hindu teachers were lecturing against Islam and criticizing Hazrat Masih Mau'ūd ('Alaih-is-Salām) along with formal education.

Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) sought help from Allah by prayers and supplications, and after consultation with his companions, announced to the Jamāʿat : "Now it has become imperative on us to start our own Islamic school for our children." The Promised Messiah (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) wanted to establish an exemplary Islamic educational institution, in order to protect Ahmadi youth from falling prey to Christianity, atheism and filth of western culture. The Promised Messiah (ʿAlaih-is-Salām), on another occasion reiterated: "It is the mission of my life, to strive day and night by adopting different means and ways, so that people may believe in true God and get blessed by the light and guidance from Heaven. In addition, there is another way to achieve this goal, that we should establish our own school for our children, where they may study Islam along with other branches of knowledge, so that they know the beauties of Islamic teachings and realize how blasphemous people distort and falsify facts to hide beauties of Islamic teachings. They will also learn to subjugate material knowledge in the service of Islamic teachings. It is the appropriate time that we should start a Middle School in Qadian, as soon as possible." On another occasion Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) elaborated the objectives for the school: "In establishing this school, I have only one motive that religion be preferred over worldly affairs. The syllabus of proposed school should include Islamic as well as modern subjects, so that material knowledge may serve religion." [1, 4]

The primary school was established on January 3, 1898, and within two years it was upgraded to high school and to Taʿlīmul Islam College on May 28, 1903. The college was closed in 1905 for not meeting requirements of affiliation to university. With improvement in Jamāʿat financial situation, buildings and other facilities were completed to fulfill affiliation criteria, and it took Jamāʿat thirty-nine years to reach to the level with strong footing to reinvigorate Jamāʿat efforts to start Taʿlīmul Islam College. How Taʿlīmul Islam College reached to graduate education in Physics, it will be pertinent to describe the developmental stages reaching to this goal.

Inauguration of Taʿlīmul Islam Inter college at Qadian

Under the guidance of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu), Jamāʿat met the criteria for affiliation with University and Taʿlīmul Islam College was inaugurated by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) on June 4, 1944. Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā) was appointed its principal. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) delivered speech for over one hour thirty minutes to the college staff, and members of Anjuman Ahmadiyya Qadian whose detail was published in Al-Fazl. [2, 5-7] The address by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) is full of wisdom, his far sightedness, his vision for the modern educational institution, his expectations from teachers, and students' responsibilities. Huzoor (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) said the main objective of the college is to spread education without consideration of financial status, cast and creed of the students, and the doors of this institution are open to students coming from all religions and every walk of life.

Further elaborating, Huzoor (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) said religion does not need science to prove its authenticity nor we need proof of God's existence. Holy Prophet Muhammad (Ṣallallāhu ʿalaihi wa Sallam) never studied science. One can get to God without studying philosophy or mathematics. Science, philosophy, and mathematics, as far as God is concerned, are no more than theories based on thoughts and conclusions of individuals, which may prove right or wrong after passage of time. Scientific conclusions are ever changing with the passage of time, but ethics of religion are eternal and have never changed from Adam (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) to Holy Prophet (Ṣallallāhu ʿalaihi wa Sallam) to Messiah Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām). The seed we are sowing today, would grow into a big tree, people will be obliged to sit under its shade, satiating their thirst for knowledge. This college is established to support religion and every student is free to practice his religion. It should be a hall mark of our college, that whosoever finishes his education from this institution he has strong belief in God, and safeguards basic values of good conduct, and has strong belief in supremacy of religion, even though he is a Hindu, Sikh, or Christian.

The College started with Intermediate (FA and F.Sc.) classes and soon upgraded to undergraduate (B.A. and B.Sc.) classes. In a short period of time, the college showed phenomenal progress in academics as well as in extra-curricular activities, distinguishing itself among the well-established educational institutions in the region. [2, 4]

Taʿlīmul Islam College, Lahore

The partition of the subcontinent into two countries - India and Pakistan, took place on August 14, 1947, and the College staff and students migrated to Pakistan. During this turbulent time in a new country, Jamāʿat faced many challenges, and finally the college was restarted in D.A.V. College building in Lahore, Pakistan. With

trust in God, and faith in triumph of mission, able guidance of Principal Mirza Nasir Ahmad (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā), hard work of professors showed remarkable results within a year which were comparable to topmost colleges in Lahore. In addition, the college was excelling in extracurricular activities ranging from debate society, college magazine Al-Manar, and competing in rowing, swimming, football, volleyball, badminton with significant successes in these activities challenging other well-established colleges in Lahore. [2, 4]

First convocation of Taʿlīmul Islam College, Lahore

Hazarat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) kindly graced the first Convocation of the College on April 2, 1950 and delivered a learned and thought-provoking presidential address carrying important message to the students leaving the college. [4, 8]

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) particularly advised the outgoing graduates, never to stay at one point, and to continue progress in learning. He referred to the divine law prevailing in nature that nothing rests, there is a continuous change in nature. He advised them to be ever ready for a long unending struggle, and keep trying to move forward, by seeking help and guidance by praying. He stressed that desired results of highest quality are achieved only by taking appropriate steps at appropriate time, by using appropriate means. He reminded them never to forget the training which they have received during their stay in their alma mater. You are citizen of a new country, and first generation graduating with a degree, your responsibilities are greater than students of established countries. Students in established countries follow the footsteps of their ancestors, you will be establishing bright legacy of your own. It is tough but magnificent task entrusted to you. I say "March towards your new goals with determination, perseverance, and courage. Always keep in mind that for courageous young men there is first goal, also a second goal and a third goal, but no last goal. When their life ends and they will return to their Creator successful and honored, they will receive acknowledgement only from Him. He is the only one to justly reward for one's services. O' dutiful sons of your new nation, today March 15, march forward, your Allah, your religion, your country, and your nation are all looking at your future with love and expectations."

Inauguration of Taʿlīmul Islam College at Rabwah

The newly created country Pakistan was facing many challenges, the College was functioning showing remarkable academic and extracurricular results in Lahore. In these early days of Pakistan, the overall political atmosphere was shaky, and it was religiously charged with opposition to Jamāʿat Ahmadiyya which resulted in turbulent time of 1953. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) decided to move Jamāʿat headquarter in Rabwah [2]. The College building in Rabwah was completed and the inauguration ceremony of Talim-ul-Islam College at Rabwah was performed on December 6, 1954. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) graced the occasion whose detail was published in Al-Fazl 1954 [9]. This address by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) supplanted his resolve in his address at the inauguration of Taʿlīmul Islam College Qadian June 4, 1944, which are guiding lights for the college and its faculty.

Huzoor (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) said that thirty to forty percent of the students in the College are non-Ahmadis, and you may have come here because of lower cost of education compared to other colleges, or you live close to Rabwah. There is no discrimination regarding religion, financial status, cast or creed in this college. Students from all religions are welcome. However, it will be binding on them to spend their lives according to the teachings of whatever religion they profess. We expect each of you should worship according to his belief. If any professor compels you to say your prayer after an Ahmadi Imam, fight him, otherwise report to me. It is expected that each student will pray according to the teachings of his religion. He will be reminded if he fails to do so. Hypocrisy is not to be encouraged and not tolerated in this college. In this college, authorities will not tolerate strikes, staying away from classes and demonstrations at any pretext. Doors of the College authorities will remain always open for dialogue, if ever there arises such a situation.

The students in Taʿlīmul Islam College Rabwah under the leadership of Principal Mirza Nasir Ahmad and dedicated work of professors; within short period, excelled in academics, achieving top position in university examinations. The student's performance in non-academic activities such as basketball, rowing, hiking, were extraordinary. In addition, T.I. College was holding national student's debate/speech tournaments, holding Urdu conference attended by prominent poets and writers, annual *Mushaira* attended by famous poets, all these activities provided conducive environment to students to excel academically and in literature. Since the College was hub for nonacademic activities and in some

extracurricular activities the College became famous, therefore students flocked all over Pakistan anxiously waiting and considered to be fortunate attending the activities hosted by the College. [4]

Taʿlīmul Islam Degree College (New Campus) Rabwah

The College principal Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad, faculty, and Jamāʿat Ahmadiyya never lost its sight to higher goals, therefore plans were already under considerations to take the college to the next level of graduate education.

Sometimes in 1959 Ahmadiyya Jamāʿat decided to buy eighty acres of land, one mile away from main campus of T.I. College in Mohalla Darul-Uloom with an objective to build a degree college consisting of science block, Humanities studies block, auditorium, library, cafeteria, housing for faculty and staff. [3, 10] This project was intended for undergraduate and graduate classes, and the old campus would serve for intermediate classes. The new area commonly known in Rabwah as New Campus or Degree College was blessed with drinkable sweet water. The entrance of the new campus is welcoming by an orchard of trees spawning over twenty-five acres, playing fields, and surrounding beautiful scenery with lush green grass, and fields of crops cultivated by farmers at the boundary of new campus. The orchard of Degree College was famous in Rabwah and its neighboring communities for its Guava trees bearing sweet red fruit, oranges, lemon, dates, mulberry trees, and fig trees, and there were lots of trees along both sides of road leading to main building of the new campus.

The Degree College building was an ambitious project, started around 1967, and by 1968 partially completed Science block was consisting of two story concrete structures for Zoology, Botany, Chemistry, and in early 1969 the Physics Department building was completed with class rooms, offices, library, laboratories and its mechanical workshop, Low pressure lab in a separate one story building across the concrete structure for Zoology and Botany Department near to the boundary of new campus overlooking neighboring villages. At the top of the Physics Department in the second story was Chemistry Department which was complete with partitioning, doors, windows, and even some installed cupboards for chemical storage. This huge project was completed at the cost of several Lakhs of Rupees. The project was the result of personal attention of Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad as Principal and as Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā). [3, 10]

The Physics Department

The building of Physics Department had over twenty thousand square feet of space accommodating one large lecture theater with sound system, two small classrooms, conference room, faculty offices, large storeroom, secretary/typist office, large library, and the laboratories – Nuclear Physics Lab., Electronics Lab, Optics Lab, Low pressure Lab., all were equipped with instruments almost at par with laboratories in Government College Lahore and Punjab University. [3, 10] The equipment in the laboratories were imported from UK, USA, and Germany with funds from Alumni donation, Jamāʿat funds, and big donation from Professor Abdus Salam on behalf of his father Choudhry Muhammad Hussain. [11] In addition, a large workshop with lathe machine, drilling machine, supervised by trained mechanics to take care of repair and student projects was part of the Physics Department. The library was managed by a trained librarian and catalogued with thousands of books and scientific research magazine subscribed or donated by alumni, and a grant of three thousand Pounds from Professor Abdus Salam.

Punjab University Syndicate approved the affiliation of M.Sc. Physics Program

In an article by Professor Naseer Ahmad Khan published in Al-Fazl [12] wrote the following detail about the Physics Department. The higher education is normally imparted in universities in big cities and in well-established universities across the world in developed countries those have much better facilities. The starting of higher education in developed country and underdeveloped area is uncommon thing. But the educational institution started by Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) by his special prayers for Taʿlīmul Islam College had progressed to another level in higher education in Physics. Historically Punjab University Commission on Higher Education visited T.I. College Rabwah in 1964 to assess the suitability of the college Physics laboratories, library, building, playing fields, teaching faculty and expressed concern that the college will never be capable of teaching graduate level scientific education. The reasons cited were dilapidated buildings, scarcity of fresh sweet water, no playing fields with green grass for students, laboratories and its scientific equipment are insufficient even for BSc education, therefore Punjab University Commission recommended to terminate affiliation of the University for undergraduate program.

With the special attention, and prayers of Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad, then Principal and later as Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III

(Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā) brought the College to the level that University Commission on Higher Education reconsidered T.I. College request and granted permission for graduate education in Physics without any reservation, i.e., T.I. College surpassed the minimum requirements. The Punjab University Syndicate in its November 8, 1969, meeting approved the M.Sc. Physics program of T.I. College Rabwah which was the only college outside Lahore that was approved for M.Sc. Physics program. This affiliation was a major milestone for the college. [13]

Further elaborating on this, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan wrote, we still must do a lot to reach to the highest level. Allah, Who is the creators, will grant us more, i.e., Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) received glad tiding that "I will complete all your desires, and I will complete all your tasks." Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) said in his book Āʾīna Kamālāt Islam, "I am saying with gratitude that the knowledge of the big forces of Islam are given to me. Islam not only will with modern philosophy but also the knowledge against Islam will reach to higher heights, and there is no doubt the research being done in philosophy and in sciences, Islam will soon reach to its climax. I am seeing the victory of those days are in sight and that will be epic of spiritual and victory of spirituality." [14]

Taʿlīmul Islam College was started sixty-six years ago as an Intermediate College, and in 66 years has reached to M.Sc. classes in Physics, for this College has gone through many phases of trials and challenges. Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) had said in his book Āʾīna Kamālāt Islam

> "I say by way of gratitude for bounty bestowed on me that I have been blessed with the knowledge of lofty powers of Islam; and on the basis of this knowledge, I can say that not only will Islam safeguard itself from the attacks being made upon it by the new philosophies, but that it will prove the modern day thinking and knowledge that is opposing Islam to be false. The edifice of Islam faces no danger at all from the attacks being made upon it by modern day philosophies and natural sciences. The days of its success are near, and I see the signs of victory being manifesting themselves in the heavens. This success is spiritual, and the victory will be spiritual." [14]

In-Sha-Allah we will be able to fulfill Huzoor (ʿAlaih-is-Salām) wishes.

At the end of the article, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan made a passionate appeal, requesting members of the Jamāʿat to send their intelligent, promising children to the college. The children who can study and cannot pass are sent to the college, but we take them whole heartedly and we will carve them to the level of good student. If you send your intelligent, promising children, we will teach them to outshine other students. Therefore, send your good children for higher education in science, which will contribute to overall college environment and teachers will be happy to see the results of their efforts contributing to the character and development of the country. May Allah fill our hearts with light of knowledge and guide us. Amin

At the completion of the Department with its laboratories with equipment that far exceeded the list provided by the Punjab University for affiliation of graduate degree program, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā) visited the Physics Department on May 17, 1969. Professor Naseer Ahmad Khan explained the details of the Department and its Laboratories with new equipment. [3]

Inauguration of Physics Department

The inauguration event of the Physics Department, New Campus took place on October 12, 1969, in the picturesque lush green field near to the entrance of new building, which was presided by Mian Afzal Hussain, former Vice Chancellor Punjab University and member Pakistan Academy of Sciences. [15] It was attended by faculty, students, and by Nazirs of Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya and Wukala of Tahrik Jadid Pakistan, local dignitaries, educationist from the Punjab University, Government College, Lahore; Government College Faisalabad and Sargodha. Number of notable educationists attending were Dr. Muzaffar Ali Shah, Reader in Physics, the Punjab University; Dr. Yar Muhammad Zaheer, Lecturer in Physics Punjab University; Dr. Manan Yasin, Head of the Physics Department, Government College Lahore, Aftab Ahmad, Professor Physics Government College Lahore; Mr. Yousaf, Lecturer Physics, Government College, Lyallpur; Agha Abdul Latif Deputy Secretary. The inauguration event was started with recitation of the Holy Quran by Mashood-ul-Haq, followed by English translation by Munawar Ahmad Anis. Sufi Basharat-ur-Rahman, acting Principal welcomed the guests and gave a brief overview of BSc (Honors) and M.Sc. Physics education facilities which had been completed by the patronage of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā), followed by speech by Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, Head of the Physics Department describing the details of the laboratories with specifics to teaching and research. Mian Afzal Hussain addressed the audience,

and in his inaugural address he said the following.

Mian Afzal Hussain delivered speech in English stating that you invited me on June 19, 1955, for your first convocation of Taʿlīmul Islam Collage in Rabwah. In that speech what I said I want to repeat today. You had decided to establish a place for living in a desolate area, surrounded by rugged hills, with no grass, no sweet water, soils full of salinity resulting in crusting of soils generating heaps of fine powdery land, and plantation is very scarce only few thorny bushes. In this place, to establish an educational institution along with reasonable facilities of life and creating an environment for living seemed impossible. To beat all those odds, your determination, far sightedness, planning, and confidence indeed required a very careful planning. Today I can say without hesitation that you have surmounted all those difficulties and used the modern development in science and technology to achieve your goal. If one is determined, can beat all odds, and become successful. Your community was determined, and you have found ways for more progress. Being a student of science, I am seeing your determination and careful planning that you have taken another step which is worthy of praise, and I strongly appreciate your efforts. Your college is the only college outside Lahore which is granted permission to start graduate education in Physics. This is an important subject with ever changing developments that requires good laboratories equipped with latest instruments, good building with facilities for teaching and research, and qualified teachers. You have achieved all that which is required, and you have good council of world-renowned scientists Professor Abdus Salam. I hope his devotion in Physics research will be beacon for you and your students to benefit from him. There is no doubt the building, facilities, scientific equipment, and library are essential but the real success stems in the devotion of qualified and devoted teachers, and I am confident you will find qualified teachers.

Mian Afzal Hussain speaking at the inauguration October 12, 1969, and Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan sitting on stage [20]

We have lot of expectation with modern knowledge because it is improving every day. It is estimated that the knowledge from 1778 to 1900 had doubled, and 1900 to 1950 there had been substantial improvement in fifty years, and in 1950 to 1958 the knowledge had doubled in these eight years. Now it is estimated that knowledge will be doubling in every five years. Now a days a person who is doing research, he must keep abreast of recent developments across the world. The researchers must have access to published books, and research journals so that one can benefit from the recent developments in research.

Now a days in any science subject the teacher and student must acquire existing vast knowledge in limited time. Students admitted in universities must acquire fundamental knowledge in intermediate classes. For all these efforts the factor of time is very important. Unfortunately strikes over months, vacations, delayed examinations, and delayed declaration of results are plaguing our educational system and the students are left with little time. To circumvent these problems, he stressed on the importance of higher secondary education and admission for degree education. Because of these circumstances it is a challenge to train future leaders in sciences.

He pointed to another issue relating to discipline and good moral training in education, the student can catch up with the fast development in science and technology. It is essential to create atmosphere free of any prejudices of color, ethnic background, geographical boundaries, and nationalistic dogmas. Let us sincerely make these efforts for our generation where they flourish intellectually free of any prejudices.

Inauguration of Physics Department by Mian Afzal Hussain (center), in photo Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan on left and acting principal Sufi Basharat-u-Rahman on right (October 12, 1969) [20]

Finally, I thank you for inviting me and I am glad to see your unprecedent progress that shows your determination, and I wish you every success in imparting graduate education in Physics and you become a center not only upholding good practices but also you become an important center of Physics education and research.

After the inauguration event, he toured the Physics Laboratories in the new building, which was explained by Dr. Naseer Ahmad

Khan, Head of the Physics Department. It was followed by dinner attended by professors, notables from Rabwah, invited educationists, and Hazrat Mirza Aziz Ahmad, Nazar Ala (Chief Operating Officer) Sadr Anjuman Ahmadiyya Pakistan.

M.Sc. Physics admission notice and starting of classes

Admission notice was published in daily Al-Fazl few times in October and November 1969. [16] After interview a class of twelve students were admitted. The faculty members were Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, Head of the Department, Mian Ata-ur-Rahman (Emeritus Professor), Younas Shams, Muhammad Zafarullah from Mathematics Department, Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, Akhtar Hussain Ansari for teaching of M.Sc. classes. The Physics faculty members - Masood Ahmad Atif, Mian Lutf-ul-Manan, Mir Habib Ahmad, and Mubashir Ahmad Khan were in old campus to teach intermediate classes on main campus of TI College. By November 1970 and January 1971, Physics Department added faculty for teaching M.Sc. classes were Aziz-ur-Rahman, Afzal Shahid, and Shujaat Mahmood Khalid Butt. This brings the faculty to critical number to teach all subjects areas for M.Sc. Physics classes and its laboratories.

It is pertinent to mention that Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan had seen the faculty hiring system during his PhD studies in Durham University, UK and was much familiar with graduate research environment which he implemented on similar lines. The faculty were hired after thorough interview, and lecture delivered to the M.Sc. classes. Based on this evaluation most of the faculty were hired in their area of interest in different branches of Physics.

Commendable results of M.Sc. Physics examinations

Looking at the student quality those were carefully selected and had potential to withstand rigor of teaching load and laboratory work so that they compete with students at institutions in Lahore and they were challenged to the level that they excel academically and become good scientists. Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan started with a process of continuous assessment of students with homework assignments-enhancing their skills to solve problems, examinations, writing of quality laboratory reports showing experiments quantification by controlling parameters, grading, and assessing their progress. In addition, the students were trained to give scientific presentation by assigning them topics to deliver seminar in front of faculty and fellow students. The goal was that students internalize basic concepts and make part of their mental reasonings for creativity and learning process. Out of twelve students admitted in the first class, only eleven survived and completed the M.Sc. program.

It was a rigorous process which some students find it hard, but it paid off when the result of first class was announced by the University in 1971, i.e., out of eleven students nine got first division and two second division. Among the nine first division students, one ranked at third position, and one at fifth position among all students appearing in the Punjab University M.Sc. Physics examination, i.e., students from Government College, Lahore, Punjab University, Lahore, and Taʿlīmul Islam College Rabwah. This set the stage within two years of Physics Department inception that T.I. College being competitive with well-established M.Sc. Programs, and within two years our students showed the quality of education, student learning which were praised by examiners for their laboratory examination. One of the examiners from Punjab University Lahore expressed highest appreciation for the preparation of students showing confidence in the laboratory skill and application of conceptual knowledge.

Invited professors and researchers at Physics Department

The Physics Department was not only excelling in imparting Physics education but was marching towards being known among the seat of higher learning as a viable program with modern facilities. In addition, the student experience and knowledge were broadened by inviting Professors and researchers to deliver seminars about their research or review of research in their area of expertise. The Physicists invited were Professor Riaz-ud-Din from Qaid Azam University Islamabad, Professor Abdul Basir Pal Chairman Physics Department, Punjab University Lahore, Dr. Mirza Mohy-ud-Din, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Faisalabad, Dr. Muzaffar Ali Shah, Director Center of Excellence in Solid State Physics, University of Punjab Lahore, Dr. Fateh Muhammad Professor Center of Excellence in Solid State Physics Punjab University Lahore, Dr. Abdullah Hagura, Professor from Center of Excellence in Solid State Physics, Punjab University Lahore, Drs. Nazima Masood, Professor Center of Excellence in Solid State Physics Punjab University, Lahore, Dr. Khattak Chairman Physics Department, Peshawar University were invited at different times to deliver seminars about their research. To assess the understanding of seminars by M.Sc. students, sometimes the presenters were requested to give them a quiz at the end of seminars. Our M.Sc.

students were taken to Physics Department of Government College Lahore, Punjab University, and University of Peshawar to tour their facilities, and give presentations of their Laboratory experiments. This was to promote exchange of ideas with students at other institutions and see their laboratory facilities.

Faculty with first M.Sc. Physics students May 14, 1971: L to R on chairs (Faculty) – Akhtar Husain Ansari, Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, Choudhry Muhammad Abdul Ali (Principal), Masood Atif, Younas Shams, Afzal Shahid, Standing L to R – Munawar Ahmad. Muhammad Ali Tiwani, Mirza Luqman Ahmad, Muhammad Nazir, Mahmood Asghar, Mubarak Ahmad, Shujaat Mahmood Khalid Butt (Faculty), Asif Ali Pervez, Mian Habibur Rahman [21]

Chinese ambassador visiting Physics Department: L to R – Choudhry Muhammad Ali, Chinese Ambassador, Choudhry Zahoor Ahmad Bajwa, Habibullh Khan, Chinese Ambassador assistant, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan [20]

Professor Abdus Salam, Director International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Professor Imperial College London, Advisor to President of Pakistan and Member Atomic Energy Commission, was frequent visitor to the Physics Department to see progress of the program and giving his suggestions, and he donated twenty lakh Italian Lira for the equipment [3]. Two times Professor Abdus Salam delivered lecture in the big auditorium and answered students' questions ranging from his research, basic physics, and a few questions related to Urdu poetry by one M.Sc. Physics student who happens to be a poet. Chinese Ambassador and his deputy visited Physics Department to see the Physics Department and its laboratories.

Physics Department collegial environment

It was a routine in the Physics Department that every day around 11:00 in the morning, faculty available will get together in faculty conference room for tea break. This was a good forum to assess the progress of students, discuss timetable for teaching assignments, sharing research ideas, issues relating to equipment set up in the laboratories, questions relating to project being built by mechanic in workshop, arrangements for upcoming invited speaker, and inquiring the wellbeing of each other. At the end of the academic year there was get together of faculty and students mingling in games, culminating in an annual dinner with some presentation by students to went out their feelings about professors. The annual get together slowly discontinued after nationalization. The supporting staff of the Physics Department - Muhammad Ali as helper for doing everything, Shareef Ahmad Laboratory Technician, Fazal Ahmad as Storekeeper, and Muhammad Ahmad as Librarian contributed to upkeep of the Department in respect of cleaning, arrangements of equipment in laboratories, keeping record of equipment and spare parts in Department Store, keeping the record of the Department Library. Their contributions were appreciated every year by faculty and students. In brief it was the Department busy in educational and research activities, humming with activities from invited speakers, along with Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan warm and progressive personality made the Department a well-oiled machinery imparting quality graduate education.

In the middle of 1971 few faculty members left, by that time Physics Department became self-sufficient and started hiring its own graduates as faculty. The graduates from the first graduating class hired as faculty were Asif Ali Pervez, Mirza Luqman Ahmad, Munawar Ahmad, Mian Habibur Rahman, and Muhammad Ali Tiwani.

The climax of Physics Department three years old program reached when one student Naeem Ahmad Tahir stood first in 1973 Punjab University M.Sc. examination and surpassed all previous record of highest marks and set a new highest marks record obtained in M.Sc. Physics examination in the history of Punjab University. This was unique achievement of the Physics Department, Taʿlīmul Islam College Rabwah which brought the college in forefront of M.Sc. Physics education. It was the prayers of Hazrat Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām), guidance of Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā) that the hard work and discipline of dedicated faculty and our students proved their worth. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā) mentioned about this remarkable achievement of a student in M.Sc. Physics examination in second day speech at the International Jalsa Salana Rabwah December 27, 1973, in the following words:

".....this year in our college in Rabwah M.SC. Physics (it is a

difficult subject, and in that respect M.Sc. examination is a difficult examination) examination, one of our Ahmadi students had scored higher marks compared with all the previous scores of M.Sc. Physics examinations. All the students from Rabwah participated in this examination obtained first division, it is not simply first division but all of them (probably 7 or 8 or all of them) were among the first seventeen top scorer in the M.Sc. examination. Allah is blessing us in this respect, I have said who benefited from spiritual knowledge, showing superiority of knowledge of Quran to worldly knowledge. Almighty Allah is showing the blessings of Islam and they are fulfilling the prophecy of Hazrat Masih Mau'ūd ('Alaih-is-Salām) - He will cause my community to prevail over all other communities. People of my community will excel in knowledge and wisdom. Because of their light of truth, the arguments and the signs of Divine Support, all others will have no reply to them." [17]

Nationalization of private colleges

In 1972 the wave of nationalization of private colleges took over Ta'līmul Islam College Rabwah. The core of Physics Department faculty was still there under the leadership of Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan which kept the system of teaching, scheduling of classes, integrity, and discipline in the Department unchanged and the new administration always remain cooperative to keep the Department untouched, although there were some minor hiccups. There were lecturers transferred from other institutions or new appointees selected by Punjab Public Service Commission appointed in Physics Department, but their work was quite in line with the system already existing. Among the faculty transferred after nationalization were Fazal-ur-Rahman, and Bashir Ahmad Shad, Tabassum, Qamar Ahmad Shams, all three were graduate of the T.I. College Physics Department.

Research option for M.Sc. Physics

In M.Sc. Physics education, research for thesis option was part of the program and the Department was able to offer this option. In 1973 Government of Pakistan announced the establishment of Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF) and invited proposal for research. Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was in contact with researchers in the famous laboratory in CERN, Geneva and he was communicating to get plates with tracks of elementary particles generated at high energy accelerator at CERN. He was able to get the plates, which provided a base to write a proposal for research to the PSF. The proposal was funded by PSF along with another proposal for Nuclear Track Detector. Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan and I supervised three students for their master theses, and their work were examined by professors from Punjab University and researcher from Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Islamabad. From this work we presented a paper in international conference in Islamabad held in 1978 [18], which was published in conference proceedings. In 1979 Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, myself and a student published a paper in an international peer reviewed scientific research journal. [19] Two students worked under my supervision in Low Pressure Vacuum Laboratory for Thin Film Deposition and electrical characterization, completing the research work in 1980 – 1981. This research work was examined by Dr. Fateh Muhammad, Professor from Center of Excellence in Solid State Physics, Punjab University, Lahore.

Faculty and M.Sc. students May 20, 1974: L to R Chairs (Faculty) – Munawar Ahmad, Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, Dr. Abdul Basir Pal, Head of Physics Department, Punjab University, Asif Ali Pervez, Mirza Muhammad Luqman, Standing L to R – Laeeq Ahmad, Asif Saeed, Manzoor Ahmad, Mubashir Ahmad, Irfan Sadiq, M. Ashraf, Mansoor Solangi, R. Khalid, Qamar Ahmad Shams, Namatullah, Riaz Ahmad Akhwand [21]

Physics faculty visiting ICTP

International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), Trieste Italy founded by Professor Abdus Salam had been a driving force behind global efforts to advance scientific expertise in the developing world. It had been ensuring that scientists from the developing world to have access to the same resources and opportunities enjoyed by their counterparts in wealthier parts of the world. The ICTP offers three months short courses in Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics, High Energy Physics, Plasma Physics. Dr Naseer Ahmad Khan attended three research/short courses during 1970 – 1983. Both Munawar Ahmad and Muhammad Ali Tiwani attended three months short courses at ICTP. Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was awarded Associate Membership of ICTP. This is another aspect of the Physics Department participation at international level and exposing faculty to international scientific community.

Even after nationalization the Physics Department excelled in Physics education, maintained reasonable but excellent results,

adopted the student's evaluation under the semester system, research activities were maintained with funding from PSF, and support from alumni in Pakistan

Professor Dr. Abdus Salam, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan with scientists at ICTP Trieste, Italy [20]

Atomic Energy Commission, Lahore. Looking back, it was the tireless and sincere efforts of Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, his persona, his determination, his personality that overcome in convincing the administration not to touch the M.Sc. Physics Department. Even Physics Department was never affected till December 1983 by any type of strike or closure due to student unrest. The educational activities remained intact with good results. In spite of the fact, that 1972 to 1983 was a politically turbulent time for Pakistan with severe flavor of religious prejudice against Ahmadiyyat during Bhutto and Gen Ziaul Haq era.

The institution which was started with prayers of Masih Mauʿūd (ʿAlaih-is-Salām), as Madrassa (Primary School), by Khulafa Ahmadiyyat, reached to graduate level education, excelled in Physics education and research within short period of time, rather was at par with established institutions in Lahore. The students upheld the high moral, ethical and educational standard, and good number of the M.Sc. graduates reached to PhD education and made significant contribution in their area of specializations. The faculty of Physics Department teaching M.Sc. classes excelled in education obtaining PhD degrees from UK, Germany, USA, Canada, Australian universities and became active researchers and educationalists in universities and big companies across the world.

Homage to colleagues at Taʿlīmul Islam College, Rabwah

I joined T.I. College Rabwah 1970 as a faculty member for teaching graduate classes in Physics. After joining as faculty, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan told me to meet Principal Qazi Muhammad Aslam. I met him in Principal office, at the first sight he said you are from GC (Government College Lahore) and after that I have the most loving and productive meetings with him. Being former Professor and Principal of Govt College Lahore, he was having special considerations for Ravians. After this meeting, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan told to see Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad, Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā) and I met him on his way from Qasr Khilafat to Masjid Mubarak for Zohar prayers. At the entrance of the mosque Huzoor (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) asked me that I will pursue higher studies in Physics. I was not prepared for this question and I answered in affirmative and requested for prayers that God provide me opportunity to complete PhD. Huzoor (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) tapped on my shoulders, shook hands, and went inside mosque. It was prayers of Khalifatul-Masih that guided me through studies and his words came true.

Looking back, when I have studied, researched, and taught in Universities in America, I still feel the unique experience of sitting, talking, rather rubbing shoulders with faculty of TI College. Almost all were devotee for life (Waqf-e-Zindagi) – they were very dedicated scholars, polite to students, caring for student's education, and I always saw a contentment on their faces. In staff room (gathering room for faculty), they were spending time discussing politics, scientific ideas, philosophical discussion, and poetry. I remember my colleagues in T.I. College (Old Campus) with reverence and I cherish their memories. I had the good fortune that I was their colleagues and I learnt a lot from them which helped me in my future career. In fact, they were gems nurtured by the great leadership of Mirza Nasir Ahmad, as Principal and later as Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā). The professors at T.I. College left indelible mark on their students in respect of excelling in knowledge, prepare them for higher education by strengthening their foundational concepts, and inculcating high moral and ethical standards.

Distinguished professors from Physics Department

I came across Professor Masud Ahmad Atif upon joining the College, who was teaching Physics to intermediate and BSc classes. A very effective teacher, caring for learning of the students, always available for help to students, and a very humble person, meeting everyone with a unique attractive smile on his face. I find him a very devout Ahmadi, true to saying labbaik (here I am) to the call of Khalifatul-Masih. I had very productive and informative discussion with him in his office whenever I visited the College main campus.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, Head of the Physics Department speaking at the inauguration [20]

I met Professor Mian Ata-ur-Rahman as young faculty in the Physics Department. He was former Head of the Physics Department; his efforts and devotion were instrumental in strengthening the foundations for M.Sc. program. He devoted life after resigning from Govt College, Sheikhupura saying labek to the Khutba of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʻAnhu) in 1944. He told me that he was class fellow of my professor Dr. Tahir Hussain at Govt College Lahore. I find him a very polite, soft spoken, effective in communication with scientific reasonings, caring for student learning, and always eager to learn. He was retired but still active in his research work. He used to walk long distance from Darul Rahmat to the Physics Department (New Campus), and upon reaching the Physics Department got busy in his research work in the laboratory, meticulously taking data, and plotting them. I sometimes stop by in the laboratory just to chat with him. I have the privilege to see him few times participating in the Department faculty meetings and giving his opinion to student's presentations. A devoted servant of Jamāʻat with exemplary contribution to TI College.

I met Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan during my visit to Rabwah in late 1969 after finishing M.Sc. Physics examination at Govt College Lahore. I stopped by Degree College (New Campus) Rabwah just to see the Physics Department laboratories and other facilities which were reported in detail in Al-Fazl - the Jamāʻat daily newspaper. He explained the graduate Physics program and gave me tour of the laboratories. He convinced me into teaching in the Physics Department, and I joined as a faculty member teaching graduate classes at the newly established Physics Department in 1970. I started seeing him as Head of the Department, as an elder to look up to him, considered him as learned scientist with strong passion for the progress of the Department, a devotee of life, he was highly disciplined, determined person always pursuing goals which Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʻālā) assigned him, his devotion to Jamāʻat was exemplary, and my association with him turned into joining him for the progress of the Department. Later, it turned into a frank friendship with strong respect as an elder. He had done pioneering work in T.I. College Rabwah in building Basketball team which was popularized in Rabwah and later starting of "All Pakistan Basketball Tournament" as President of T.I. College Basketball Club. He was faculty in-charge of college student union and organized debate tournaments those were famous all over Pakistan to the level that students from colleges and universities all over Pakistan were anxious to be selected for debate tournament in T.I. College Rabwah. He was an avid athlete while in Aligarh Muslim University. His contribution to holding literary meetings, annual Mushaira (poetry recital meeting) are commended in college history. For the Physics Department he established the M.Sc. program and within three years brought to the level that it was at par with over hundred years old well-established institutions in Lahore. He was a great administrator, remarkable passion for education, sportsman, impeccably well-dressed person, great conversationalist with effective personality and good sense of humor, unshakeable devout Ahmadi, tolerance in dealing with students and others with an attractive smile, poet with corpus of poetry "Rood-e-Chenab," and a scholar. He passed away unexpectedly on November 29, 1983. This is the year 1983 that brings my association with the Physics Department to an end and I left for higher studies to USA on January 4, 1984. We both worked together for International Jalsa Salana Rabwah for Nizamat Makanat (Accommodation), Nizamat Muʻāʼina (Inspection), Nizamat Reserve-2 (Foreign Delegates), while he was Nazim and I had served as Naib Nazim. These opportunities groomed me to the level that I served as Nazim Roshni (Director Electricity, lights) successfully 1978 – 1983.

The academic environment in Taʿlīmul Islam College and the Physics Department was collegial collaboration, caring for student's learning, and extra-curricular growth nurtured by caring professors. It was the academic environment not available in other institution in Pakistan. No student and Professors ever felt any prejudice because of religious belief, place of origin, financial status, cast or creed – in brief it was a place free of prejudices which is required for academic and research development. It was in line with the guidelines given by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʻAnhu) in his T.I. College inauguration, and convocation addresses [5-7], and best of all it was the college with unique distinction of started by Imam of this age Hazrat Masih Mauʻūd (ʻAlaih-is-Salām)) with his special prayers. The T.I. College was taken over by Pakistan Government with an intention to

maintain and enhance the education standards. Unfortunately, those goals had never been achieved, and there are reports of overall decline on both campuses. Once a thriving Physics Department had no progress after 1983. But the time will come that this institution one day will be restarted, and Jamā'at Ahmadiyya will bring it at par in education and research with well-known universities in developed countries, with prayers and dedicated work of professors. In-Sha-Allah.

At the end, I conclude with the most precious gift given to me as faculty member of the Physics Department was the love for teaching and research, and it became my lifelong passion.

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16. Al-Fazl November 20, 1969, No.269, Vol.58/23, M.Sc. Admission Notice, Principal Qazi Muhammad Aslam, MA (Cantab)
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20. Zaheer Ahmad Khan, son of Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan – shared photos from his collection.
21. Dr. Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, Photos from his collection

In the Memory of Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan

Taʿlīmul Islam College, Rabwah (Pakistan)

Dr. Muhammad Abdul Khaliq, Minnesota Jamā'at (Former Professor Physics Department)

It is always intriguing to look at the life of a person, rather very difficult to write a narrative out of someone facts of life. In this case I have met quite a few devotees of life (Waqf-e-Zindagi) those were among the early devotees said *Labbaik* to the call of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu 'Anhu) Khutba delivered in 1944. Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was one of early devotees of life who excelled in the task assigned to him by Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu 'Anhu).

My first visit to Physics Department

I was reading reports in the daily Al-Fazl about starting of a graduate program in Physics in Taʿlīmul Islam College Rabwah in a new building called Degree College (New Campus) in Muhallah Dar-ul-Uloom spawned over eighty acres land. This was the first M.Sc. Physics program outside Lahore. These reports coincided with my finishing of M.Sc. Physics Examination from Government College, Lahore. Being a student at Government College Lahore that had long history of qualified professors with PhD's and a well-established graduate program with laboratories equipped with best instruments available at that time, and a High-Tension Laboratory in a separate big building with state-of-the-art equipment, and I had observed team of graduate students, post-graduate research associates working on research project in High Tension Lab. This made me curious to see Jamāʿat Ahmadiyya efforts of starting graduate program in Physics under the guidance of Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad first as Principal of T.I. College and later as Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā). Professor Abdus Salam was also supporting these efforts with his visits and wise counsel in the planning process of the graduate program in Physics.

I visited Physics Department in late 1969 to meet Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, Head of Physics Department to see the building, and laboratories. During my visit he showed me the new department, its laboratory equipment in detail and convinced me to join as faculty to teach M.Sc. Physics classes, along with some more convincing arguments which in brief enticed me to join the team. I did it with my reasons of accepting new challenges of starting new program, establishing new laboratories, and best of all spending time in Rabwah where Khalifatul-Masih lived. I never had this opportunity except visiting during Jalsa Salana, accompanying my father in my childhood for meeting (Mulāqāt) with Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) and Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā). Later, as Khadim and young Amla member of regional Qaid Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, I visited Rabwah to meet Sadr Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya, and Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (Raḥimahullāhu Taʿālā). Now this was an opportunity to stay in Jamāʿat Ahmadiyya Headquarters, I accepted the challenge and joined as founding faculty member of the Physics Department and my association with the Physics Department lasted till the end of the year 1983.

Following is the narrative of my association with Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan, and how I saw him not only as a Waqf-e-Zindagi, but also as a scientist, colleague, teacher, member of committees in college and Jamāʿat activities, friend, respected member of community in Rabwah, a mentor to students, and mentor to fellow professors.

Brief life sketch - Services for T.I. College basketball, and student union

Naseer Ahmad Khan was born in 1924 in Vairoval Afghana in East Punjab (India). He finished high school education from Taʿlīmul Islam High School Qadian in 1940, completed undergraduate degree from F.C. College, Lahore in 1944. After this he joined Aligarh Muslim University, India and graduated with M.Sc. degree in Physics in 1946. During college days, he was member of basketball team, athletic team as pole vault player and a sprinter.

He was appointed in Fazl-e-ʿUmar Research Institute in 1946, and later he was transferred to Taʿlīmul Islam College Lahore in 1951. He left for higher studies in 1962 at the University of Durham, U.K. and completed Ph.D. in Nuclear Physics in 1965. Since he was an athlete during college days, Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad as Principal T. I. College, Rabwah assigned him the task of starting Basketball in T. I. College, Rabwah as President of College Basketball club. With his strict disciplined approach, regular early morning practice, coaching the students during practice, and selecting good player, he brought the College Basketball team in prominence at national level. He had done pioneering work in establishing reputable Basketball team for the College and popularized the Basketball game in Rabwah resulting into starting of "All Pakistan Basketball Tournament" which was later named as "Nasir Basketball Tournament." Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Raḍiyallāhu ʿAnhu) was chief guest and he had delivered the prizes and speech in 1961 at the annual event of All Pakistan Basketball Tournament while Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was President of T.I. College Basketball Club.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was faculty in-charge of college student

union 1954-1961 and organized debate tournaments those were famous all over Pakistan to the level that students from colleges and universities all over Pakistan were anxious to be selected for debate tournament in T.I. College Rabwah.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was a multifaceted person. He was sportsman, scientist, educator, and an Urdu poet. He had his corpus of poetry "*Roode Chenab*" and he was popular in literary circle in Rabwah. He had organized many literary meetings in the college and helped in organizing annual Mushaira (poetry recital meetings) attended by renowned poets of Pakistan, such as Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Ahmad Faraz, Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi, Abdul Majid Salik, Ghulam Jilani Asghar, Dr. Wazir Aga, even the famous Justice Malik Muhammad Rustam Kayani was a speaker at a college function who later became Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court in Lahore. These activities brought the College name at the national level. All these activities were reported in the Jamā'at newspaper Al-Fazl 1954 – 1972 and documented in Tarikh Ahmadiyyat volume 10 - 27.

Focused approach for graduate education - Remarkable results

With constant efforts of the Principal Hazrat Mirza Nasir Ahmad, Jamā'at support, qualified faculty, few Ph.D. faculty members, completed Degree College (new campus) building in Mohalla Dar-ul-Uloom, Physics laboratories with equipment exceeded beyond the minimum requirements of the Punjab University Higher Education Commission (PUHEC), the college was granted affiliation by PUHEC for graduate program in Physics without any reservation in 1969. The graduate Physics department was inaugurated on October 12, 1969, and immediately after this the M.Sc. classes started.

At this critical time Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was in forefront for organizing the Physics Department. His efforts were methodical, full of determination, encouraging faculty and students to work diligently for the graduate education. He was indeed a driving force behind the graduate Physics program which brought the College in prominence within three years with commendable results. From the first graduating class with M.Sc. degree, over ninety percent of the students obtained first class, the third and fifth position in Punjab University was obtained by T.I. College students. In 1973 one of the graduating students scored the highest marks in M.Sc. Physics examination ever obtained, therefore setting a record of highest marks in M.Sc. Physics Examination. The M.Sc. students even after nationalization till 1983, majority of them were passing with first division.

A Reflection after nationalization

Imtiaz Ali Sheikh was principal of Law College, Lahore was a good friend of Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan and he often met him in Punjab University senate meetings. He was appreciative of Jamā'at Ahmadiyya efforts for higher education showing excellent results. Being Chairman of Conversion to semester system in Punjab University and its affiliated colleges, I along with Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan met him few times for implementing semester system in the Physics Department. Based on his help and his team assistance, we changed to semester system.

Following is an incident to give a glimpse of atmosphere in the College after nationalization, and high lighting the impressive way to express opinion in hostile environment. Sometimes after nationalization of colleges, Imtiaz Ali Sheikh was appointed as Education Secretary of the Punjab Government. On his way to Lahore from Sargodha, he stopped by at T.I. College and the Principal scheduled a meeting with all faculty in the college library. He was liberal in views, sympathetic to Ahmadis and at the same time trying to save himself from prevailing situation in Punjab about Ahmadis after 1974. While addressing the faculty he quoted Confucius philosophy with an aim that nationalization of the college is a reality, accept it, proceed on with the takeover of the College by Government. Somewhere at the end of his speech he quoted the incidence of the Holy Prophet's (Ṣallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam) Miraj (ascension to heaven) and start explaining with Einstein's theory of relativity, that the ascension took place in no time, even the chain hanging from the Prophet's (Ṣallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam) door was still swinging when he returned from his meeting with God from the heaven. He furthermore invoked to Einstein's theory outcome of relativistic time dilation well known to Physicist and moving of clocks appear to run slow. In fact, he was proposing a solution to theological mysteries. It was silence in the room, and I saw around mullah professors with long beard smiling, felt satisfied that they have achieved something.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan stood up and very meticulously probed the explanation of the Minister of Education saying the theory of relativity actually says precisely the opposite and every textbook on relativity unequivocally states that more time will elapse for a person who stays at rest, than for another who goes and comes back from a long journey at very high speed. The high speed has to be comparable to the velocity of light. This can only happen in a vision (Kashaf) of the Prophet (Ṣallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam). He was very precise in

explanation and did it in such a manner that no one was able to say anything, or it goes over their heads. He was good in speaking at the right moment, precisely and to the point in emphatic way.

Head of the Physics Department – Educating while transforming

Being Head of the Physics Department, Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan kept the discipline to the level that the objectives of the Department in respect of imparting education and excellent academic results were achieved. For this he was able to convince all the principals after nationalization not to interfere in the Physics Department set up and the new Principals were always supportive of the Department producing excellent results which lasted till his death in November 1983.

The Physics Department was run as a center of learning where students were exposed to excellent teaching, laboratories experimentation, data quantization and analysis, questioning data in a scientific discussion, learning by scientific reasonings, combining observation and inference, and constant evaluation of the student's progress. In addition, the students were exposed to recent research by invited speakers from Universities, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, and the few visits of Professor Abdus Salam. The students were also taken to other institutions in Lahore, Islamabad, and Peshawar to allow them to exchange ideas with other students and see their laboratory facilities. In brief the Department was humming with education and research enhancing activities. In addition, the Department was kept clean and tidy resulting in a very systematic set up in lecture theater, laboratories, and in offices.

He was in contact with International Center for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) Trieste, Italy and sent the Physics faculty for short courses at the ICTP. He had been invited at ICTP quite few times and was awarded the Associate membership of ICTP. One of the Ph.D students of Professor Abdus Salam told me that when Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was at the ICTP he will meet everyone from secretaries to scientists and had good relationship with them – bringing an air of happy change to a quiet area. Same was true in the Physics Department that his presence brings lively atmosphere among all students, faculty, and supporting staff.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan – A person of unique character

He was famous for his unique and simple hospitality at his residence at Mohalla Dar-ul-Nasar Gharbi (West). He had many meeting at his residence with fellow poets of Rabwah, scientists from Punjab University, Qaid-e-Azam University Islamabad, and Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, and some of the notables of Rabwah. I happen to be part of those meeting, and in some poetry recital meetings, not as poet, just a passive listener with casual appreciation of good poetry but not enthusiastic as poet are used to. These meetings were casual, scholarly, discussing scientific, religious, and political topics, and it served as good get together to know well being of each other. His hospitality was simple but elegant, with help from his wife. He was very meticulous in keeping relationship with other with his charming mannerism and taking care of his friends. I remember Abdus Salam Akhtar, a poet, Wakil, or Nazir was seriously sick. Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan organized a meeting in his honor at his residence, inviting few poets from Rabwah with sumptuous tea serving. I noticed it was just to take Abdus Salam Akhtar to a different setting so that he feels good. Abdus Salam Akhtar in his feeble tone because of illness recited his poetry. This was his last meeting and after few days he died. This shows Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan sensitivity to his friends and doing things appropriately with elegance.

He was a great conversationalist, in meetings persuasive with reasoning, but on the other hand ready to accept current ideas and changing his views by appreciating good ideas. In frank and lively meeting, he always showed good sense of humor and enjoys discussion whether it is scientific, poetry related, literature or philosophical, he will bring around to a happy conclusion. In brief he was at the center of the meeting and dominate in a very friendly manner.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan was a devout Ahmadi true to the objectives of devotion of life (Waqf-e-Zindagi), highly disciplined person, passionate for the progress of the Physics Department and to achieve goals which Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih assigned him, a great administrator, remarkable passion for education, sportsman, impeccably well-dressed person, innate tolerance in dealing with students and others with an attractive smile, and a great friend. I served with him as Naib Nazim during International Jalsa Salana from 1970 – 1978 for Nizāmat *Makānāt* (Accommodation), the newly started Nizamat Reseve-2 (for Foreign Delegates in 1973-1974), Nizamat *Mu'āʾina* (Inspection) while he served as Nazim. He had worked with utmost devotion and sense of responsibility to serve the guests of Promised Messiah ('Alaih-is-Salām). After 1978 I served as Nazim Roshni (Electricity and Lights) till last Jalsa Salana of 1983 held in Rabwah. My years working with him groomed me

to the level that I successfully did Nizamat Roshni work. For me he was firstly as Department Head, and a scholar to whom I look up, but soon I joined his efforts for the progress of the Department and our association turned into to a frank friendship but with my deepest respect for him, and both of us enjoyed work at the Department with genuine passion and worked on many projects together. I did not recall any incidence that we ever discussed a student or faculty based on their religious affiliation, political views, financial status, cast or creed. The Department provided a secular environment for the progress of graduate education, and everyone enjoyed their work and discharged their duties to their maximum efforts.

Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan is remembered by his students spread around the world in different countries, with an indelible respect of their education, moral and ethical values. He was a devoted Ahmadi and Waqf-e-Zindagi, highly disciplined person, a great organizer, Physicist and religious scholar, and a faithful friend. He served without any prejudice to student bringing a real environment for progress of education and research in T.I. College Rabwah. May Allah grant him highest station in Jannatul Firdaus and guide his children to follow his example. Amin.

Acknowledgement: Thanks to Zaheer Ahmad Khan, son of Dr. Naseer Ahmad Khan for providing detail about his father and sharing historical photos.

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Brief Introduction of Scientists of Muslim Golden Era

Compiled by Dr. Mahmud Ahmad Nagi

Jabir Ibn Haiyan (722-804)

Jabir Ibn Haiyan (Geber) is known as father of Arab Chemistry. His main contribution was in the field of Alchemy and Metallurgy.

Muhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi (780-850)

Muhammad Ibn Musa Al-Khwarizmi (Algaurizin) is famous for the introduction of Hindu-Arabic numerals and the concept of Algebra.

Thabit Ibn Qurra (826-901)

Thabit Ibn Qurra was an Arab mathematician, physician and astronomer. He worked on Ptolemaic system (the theory that the earth is the stationary center of the universe, with the planets moving in epicyclic orbits within surrounding concentric spheres). He is considered as the founder of Statics.

Al-Battani (858-929)

Al-Battani (Albatenius) was an Arab mathematician, scientist and astronomer. He improved existing values for length of the year and of the seasons.

Abu Bakr Al-Razi (865-925)

Abu Bakr Al-Razi (Rhazes) was a Persian Al-Chemist and a philosopher. He was one of the greatest physician of the past history.

Ibn Al-Haytham (965-1040)

Ibn Al-Haytham (Alhazen) was an Arab astronomer and mathematician. He did extra-ordinary contributions in the field of Optics.

Ibn Sina (980-1037)

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) was a Persian philosopher and scientist and is famous for his contribution to Aristotelian philosophy and medicine.

Omar Khayyam (1048-1131)

Omar Khayyam was a Persian mathematician, astronomer and well-known poet. He wrote excellent "Rubaiyat" (A verse form consisting of four stanzas).

Ibn Zuhr (1091-1161)

Ibn Zuhr (Avenzoar) was an Arab physician and surgeon. He is famous for his pioneering book "Fil-Mudawat Wal-Tadbeer" (Book of simplification concerning therapeutics and diet).

Ibn Rushd (1126-1198)

Ibn Rushd (Averroes) was an Arab philosopher and a great scholar. He produced series of summaries and commentaries of the work of Aristotle and Plato.

Ibn Al-Baitar (1197-1248)

Ibn Al-Baitar was an Arab Botanist and Physician who scientifically recorded the discoveries made by Islamic physicians in the Middle Ages.

Dr. Abdus Salam (1926-1996)

Dr. Abdus Salam, first Muslim and the first Pakistani Nobel Laureate.

The New York Times called him "Physics Trailblazer" in the front-page articles. His research on electroweak theory was one of the landmark of 20th century science. He helped reveal the underlying unity of two of the fundamental forces of nature. (Malcom W. Browne, New York Times, 23 November 1996)

Selected Events in August in Ahmadiyya History of the USA

Compiled by Dr Mahmud Ahmad Nagi

1914: Colombia, France, and later the United States controlled the territory surrounding the Panama Canal during construction. France began work on the canal in 1881, but stopped because of engineering problems and a high worker mortality rate. The United States took over the project in 1904 and opened the canal on 15 August 1914. (Wikipedia)

1919: Nineteenth Amendment to the US Constitution granted women right to vote on 18 August 1919. (Wikipedia)

1923: US President Warren G. Harding died and John Calvin Coolidge Jr. was appointed 30th President of the United States. Missionary Muhammad Din wrote a condolence letter to the wife of the deceased President. He also sent a congratulatory letter to the newly appointed President. He assured the President full support from the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community USA. A reply was received on 13th August 1923 from Secretary of White House. (The Moslem Sunrise, October 1923, Vol. 2, No. 4, p. 271)

1930: The activities of US mission were mentioned in The Chicago Daily News of August 11 and 14, 1930, The Chicago Defender, August 16, 1930. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 56)

1933: During first visit of Chaudhri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan to Chicago, IL (29 August-7 September 1933), he addressed three public meetings. He delivered two speeches in Chicago Ahmadiyya Mission. He also inspected Ahmadiyya Mission Chicago and gave valuable suggestions. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat, Vol. 6, pp. 119-20)

1945: US drops Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima (6 August 1945) and Nagasaki (9 August 1945), forcing Japan unconditional surrender. (Wikipedia)

1949: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih II asked Missionary Chaudhri Khalil Ahmad in August 1949 to buy a house for the Ahmadiyya Mission in Washington. A three-story building was procured for $42,000 for Mosque and Washington Mission.

1952: Fifth annual convention of Ahmadiyya Community USA was held in Dayton-OH on 31 August to 1 September 1952. The delegates from all the Ahmadiyya Missions in America participated. (The Review of Religions, August 1952)

1957: According to the message of Khalifatul-Masih II to US Jamā'at dated 23 August 1957, the total number of Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA reached seven thousand figure. He asked US Jamā'at to increase obligatory Chanda subscription. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat, Vol. 18, p. 477)

The tenth Annual Ahmadiyya Muslim convention USA was held in Dayton, Ohio on 31 August to 2 September 1957. Planning of the Jamā'at and financial budget were discussed. The message of Wakil-ut-Tabshir was also read. (Al-Nur April-September 2020, p. 164)

1958: Eleventh Annual Ahmadiyya Muslim Convention, USA was held in Pittsburgh, PA on 29-31 August 1958. Following missions were represented: Boston, Cambridge, Trenton-OH, Winston Town, New York, Montclair, Newark, Baltimore, Washington DC, Louisville, Ayze Burg, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Youngs Town, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Canal Zone and Canada. The meetings of Lajna Ima'illa and Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya were held on 30 August. (Al-Fazl 7 June, 11, 23 September 11-12 November 1958, Tarikh Ahmadiyyat V. 20, p. 287)

1963: The sixteenth Annual Ahmadiyya Muslim Convention, USA was held in Cleveland-OH on 30-31 August to 1 September 1963. Two hundred members of the following chapters participated: Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Youngs Town, Covington, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Dayton. Missionary Sufi Abdul Ghafoor read the inaugural address. Meetings of Lajna Ima'illa, Ansarullah, Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya took place as well. (Al-Fazl 17 August, 26 October, 12 December 1963, 25 February 1964, Tarikh Ahmadiyyat, Vol. 22, p. 347)

1964: The seventeenth Annual Ahmadiyya Muslim Convention, USA was held in Cleveland-OH on 28-30 August

1964. Two hundred members of the following chapters participated: Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Youngs Town, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Canada. Meetings of Lajna Ima'illa, Ansarullah, Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya took place as well. Consultative Meeting was also held. (Tarikh Ahmadiyyat, V. 22, p. 710)

1968: The Twenty-first Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam USA was held at the Mosque in Dayton, Ohio on 31 August to 1 September 1968. Approximately 250 delegates from following states participated: Washington DC, Washington, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and California. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, September 1968, p. 3)

1969: The Twenty-second Ahmadiyya Annual Convention was held at Dayton, Ohio on 30-31 August 1969. In-charge of Ahmadiyya Mission USA, Qureshi Maqbool Ahmad read message from Khalifatul-Masih III and then delivered inaugural address. All chapters presented their annual reports. Meetings of Lajna Ima'illa, Ansarullah and Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya were also held. (Al-Fazl 17 October 1969, pp. 3-4, Tarikh Ahmadiyyat V. 25, p. 305)

1973: The Twenty-sixth Ahmadiyya Annual Convention was held at Lake Forest, IL on 31 August to 2 September 1973. Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad delivered inaugural address. Majlis Shura was also held. (Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA, 50th Jalsa Salana Souvenir, June 1998, p. 23)

1974: The Twenty-seventh Ahmadiyya Annual Convention was held at Wheelock College, Boston on 30 August to 1 September 1974. Mass. Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad presided. (The Muslim Sunrise 1974, V. XLI, No. 3, p. 1)

1975: The Twenty-eighth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention was held at Wilberforce Central State University Campus, Ohio on 29-31 August 1975. Brother Rashid Ahmad (National Amir) was the main speaker. (Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA, 50th Jalsa Salana Souvenir, June 1998, p. 25)

1976: Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (may Allah shower His mercy on him) spent four days in Dayton OH from 1-4 August 1976. He remained busy around New York from 4-6 August 1976.

The Twenty-nineth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention of Ahmadiyya Community USA was held at Drew University, Madison, NJ on 6-7 August 1976. Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih III (may Allah shower His mercy on him) delivered Friday Sermon on 6 August 1976 and later delivered inaugural address. He also delivered concluding address. Following are main points: He announced "Leap forward" scheme to save our progeny and nation, Ahmadiyya schools and education program, Land for training camps, connection with God from the childhood, preparing literature for children and converts, send delegates to Jalsa in Rabwah, spiritual revival of Russia through Aḥmadiyyat, All humanity to enter Aḥmadiyyat and divine nearness through moral excellence. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA December 1976, p. 6). He delivered last Friday sermon on 13 August 1976 at Fazl Mosque, Washington D.C.

1977: 'Ata Ullah Kaleem took over as Missionary in-Charge on 1 August 1977.

The Thirtieth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention was held at St. Louis, Missouri on 27-28 August. (Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA, 50th Jalsa Salana Souvenir, June 1998, p. 17)

1982: Thirty-Fourth annual convention of USA was held at Wayne New Jersey on 13-15 August 1982. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, August 1982, pp. 2-6)

1983: In 1983, Khalifatul-Masih III (may Allah shower His mercy on him) gave task to US to build five mosques and 5 Mission Houses in USA. (Al-Fazl, 17 August 1983)

Dr Muzaffar Ahmad of USA was martyred on the night between August 8 and 9 by a hired black American. The body reached Rabwah and Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV led his funeral prayer. He said: O martyr of Ahmadiyyat, peace be on you; You did illuminate the name of Ahmadiyyat. (Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, USA, 50th Jalsa Salana Souvenir, June 1998, p. 22).

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Ahmadiyya Movement in Islam USA was held at the Lower Huron Metro Park, Bellville, MI on 31 August 1983. First session was presided by National President Alhaj Muzaffar Ahmad Zafr. Sahibzada Mirza Muzaffar delivered inaugural address. A special message by Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV on the martyrdom of Dr Muzaffar Ahmad was received by telephone and was read by Missionary 'Ata Ullah Kaleem. Syeda Umm-e-Mateen Maryam Siddiqa, Central Sadr Lajna addressed Annual Convention of Lajna Ima'illa USA. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA September 1983, pp. 6-7)

1988: In his Friday Sermon on 12 August 1988, Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV stated that because General Zia-ul-Haq and his government had not relented in their wave of persecution, and has transgressed to the extreme, so his fate was now sealed. (Khutbat-e-Tahir, V. 7) Five days later i.e., on 17th August, God Almighty handed down His

sentence and Zia became the victim of Prayer Duel. His military plane exploded in midair and according to a newspaper's headlines, "ZIA BLOWN OUT OF SKY." (Khutbat-e-Tahir, V. 7)

1992: Friday sermons of Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih IV were started transmitting live via satellite to Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. This initiated the MTA transmission for four continents on 21 August 1992. [Centennial Souvenir, Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, October 2020-September 2021, p. 61 (comprising 100 Years of Departments and Chapters of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

2000: Jamā'at Ahmadiyya USA held International Messiah 2000 Interfaith Conference at Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin on 11-12 August 2000. This is located near Ahmadiyya Mission Zion, IL. The conference was held to commemorate killing of Dr Alexander Dowie as a result of prayer duel with the Promised Messiah ('Alaih-is-Salām) in the year 1907. [Mir, Ghulam Ahmad Naseem-America, "Zion Conference Chicago, USA," 19-25 January 2001]

2005: Majlis Khuddam-ul-Ahmadiyya USA held Ijtimā at Pouch Camp Staten Island New York on 5-7 August 2005.

2007: The Fifty-Nineth Annual Ahmadiyya Convention USA was held at Dulles Expo and Conference Center, Chantilly, Virginia on 31 August to 2 September 2007. Two big display screens were installed for viewing proceeding of the convention. MTA team interviewed personalities which were also shown on the screens. (Al-Nur, Sad Sala Number, April-September 2020, p. 166)

2010: Peer Habib-ur-Rahman was martyred in Pakistan on 19 August 2010. He moved to USA in 1990 with his family. He played a major role in the establishment and expansion of Alislam.org. [Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, April-September 2020, p. 168 (comprising Hundred Years of Ahmadiyya Islam in the US)]

2014: The Sixty-Sixth Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya Community USA was held at Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg on 15-17 August 2014. (Al-Nur April-September 2020, p. 168)

2015: The Sixty-Seventh Annual Convention of Ahmadiyya Community USA was held at Pennsylvania Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg on 14-16 August 2015. The attendance recorded was more than 8000. Dr Ahsanullah Zafar, Amir USA Jamā'at, presided over the first session. He delivered inaugural as well as concluding address. (The Ahmadiyya Gazette USA, November-December 2015, p. 16)

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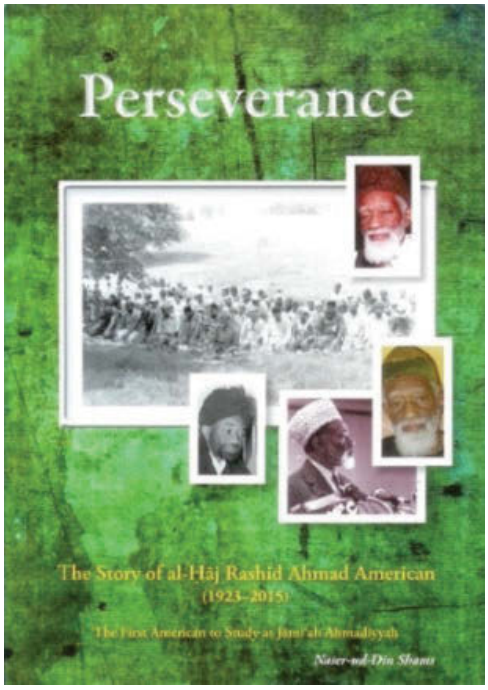

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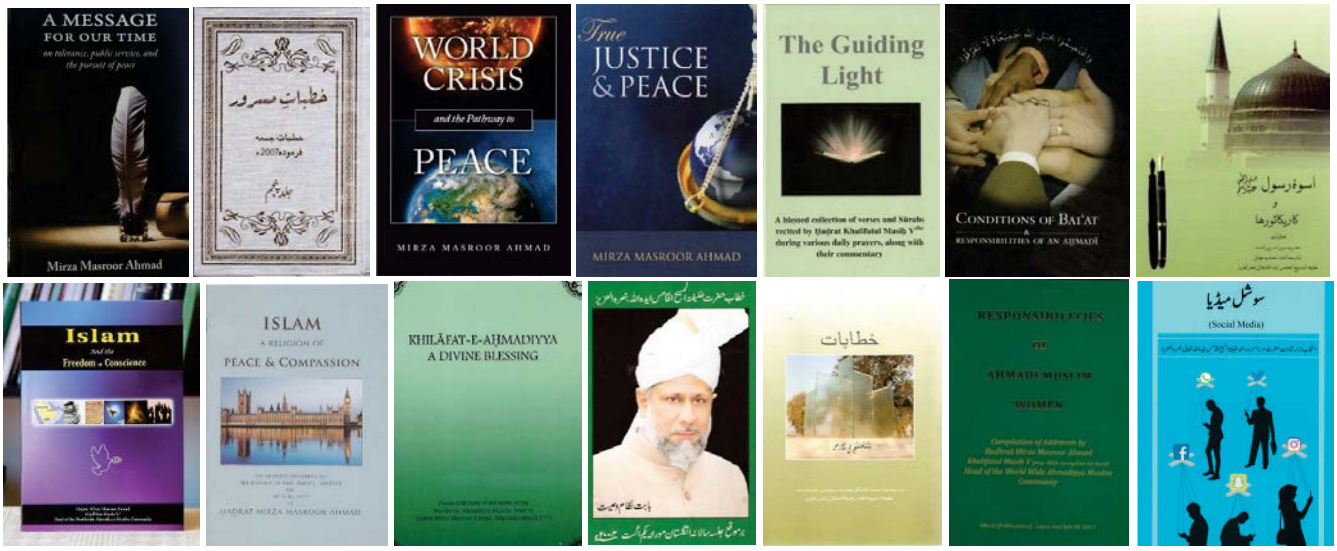
may Allah be his helper



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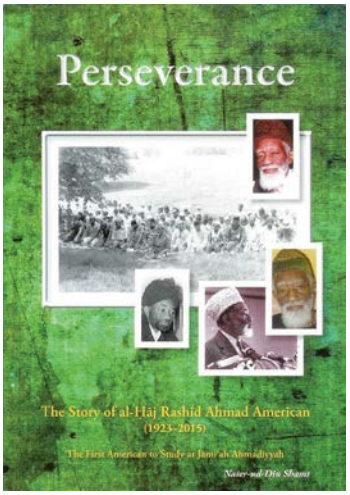
Having no place to stay, I would routinely show up at the Mosque for the daily Fajr prayers at 4:30 am. Quite frequently, my knocking on the door would earn me the blessings of waking up the others for prayers, and on the occasions that no one answered the door, I would offer my prayers on the Mosque porch alone.



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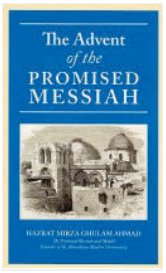
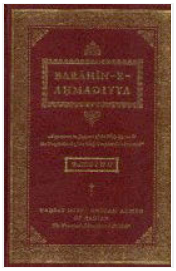
May peace be upon him

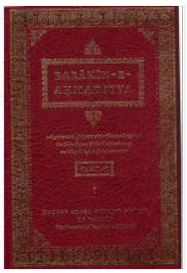
Promised Messiah and Imam Mahdi, Ḥaḍrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, may peace be upon him, says, “Our books are compiled after due research and after a full analysis of facts. They are designed to draw seekers after truth to the path of truth. They must reach people who happen to have been infected by hostile writings, some of them on the brink of spiritual ruin. Especially must those countries receive our books and receive them soon which happen to have been infected most dangerously by the poison of misguidance, so that all those interested in a search of truth have the books soon enough in their hands. This purpose cannot be served if we decide to push the publication and circulation of books only through sales. A business outlook in such a matter in any case seems unworthy and objectionable.” (Victory of Islam, Page 45, Published in 1891)



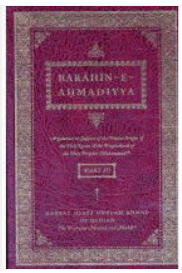
The Advent of the Promised Messiah



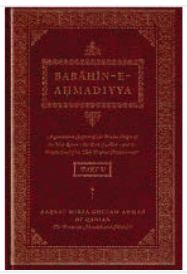
Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 1-2



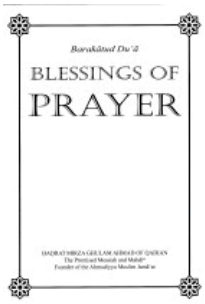
Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 3



Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 4



Barahīn-e-Ahmadiyya 5



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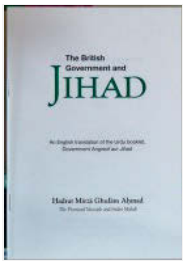
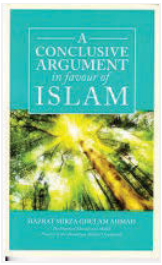
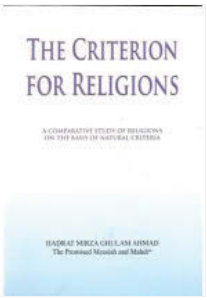


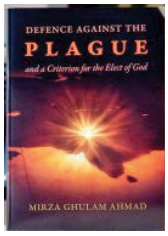
The British Government and Jihad



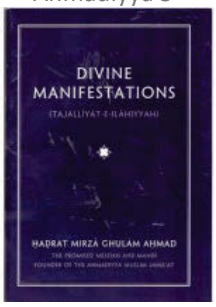
The Conclusive Argument in Favour of Islam



The Criterion for Religions

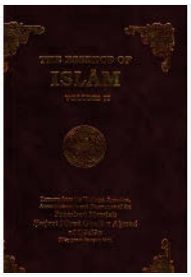


Defense against the Plague and a Criterion for the Elect of God



Divine Manifestations

Elucidation of Objectives



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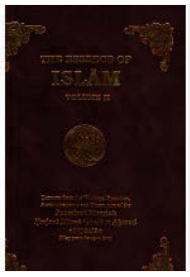

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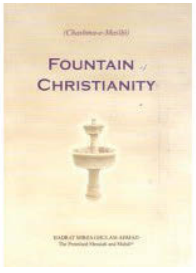
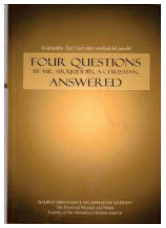
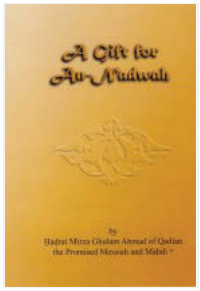


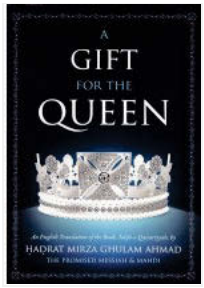
Fountain of Christianity



Four Questions by Mr. Sirajuddin, A Christian, And Their Answers

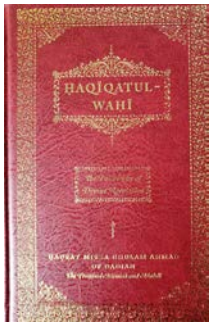


A Gift for Al-Nadwah

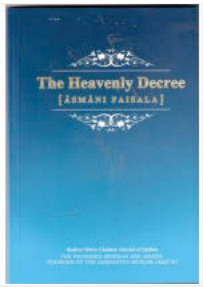


A Gift for the Queen

The Green Announcement

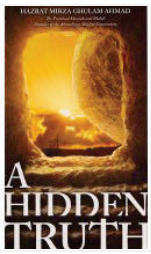


Haqiqat-ul-Wahi

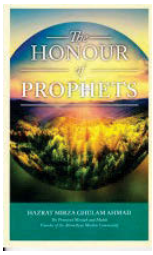


The Heavenly Decree

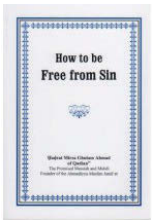
The Heavenly Sign



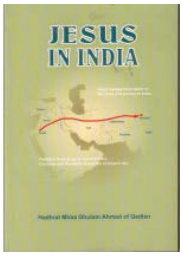
A Hidden Truth



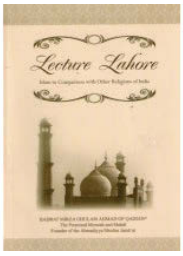
Honor of Prophets



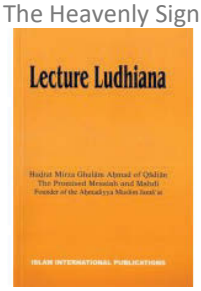
How to be Free from Sin



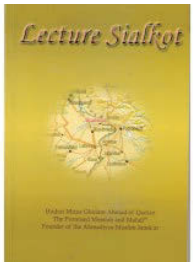
Jesus In India



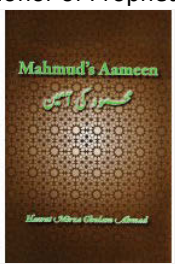
Lecture Lahore



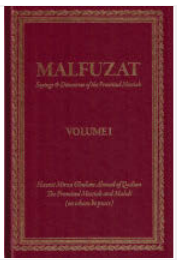
Lecture Ludhiana



Lecture Sialkot



Mahmud's Ameen



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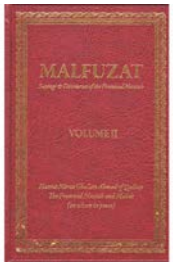

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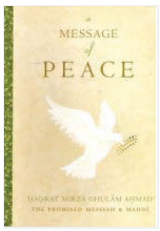

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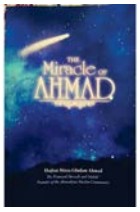
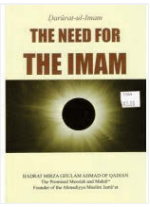
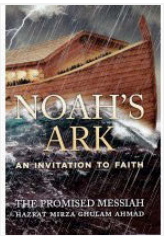


The Miracle of Ahmad

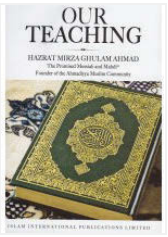
A Misconception Removed



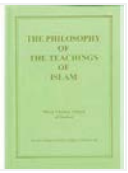
The Need for the Imam

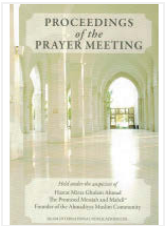


Noah's Ark



Our Teaching


The Philosophy of the Teachings of Islam



Proceedings of the Prayer Meetings

Al-Qaseeda Audio

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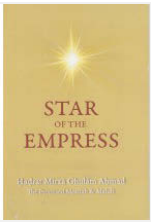
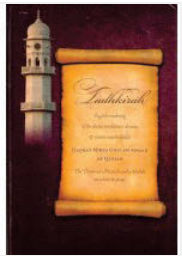
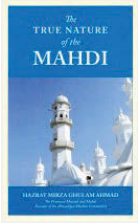


Star of the Empress

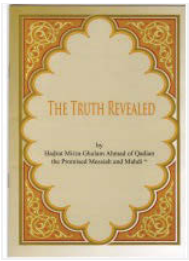


Tadhkirah

Three Questions by a Christian and Their Answers

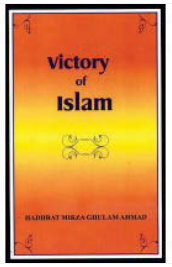


The True Nature of the Mahdi

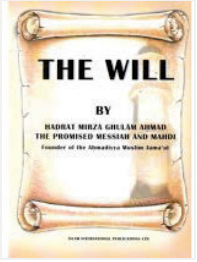


The Truth Revealed

The Truth Unveiled



Victory of Islam



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IMPORTANCE OF SEEKING KNOWLEDGE

"… 'O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.'"

Holy Qur'an, Chapter 20, vs. 115

Abu Huraira[ra] reported: The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be of Allah upon him, said, *"A word of wisdom is the lost property of the believer. Wherever he finds it, he is most deserving of it."*

Sunan al-Tirmidhī 2687

"The members of my sect shall so excel in knowledge and insight that they will confound everyone with the light of their truth, and by dint of their arguments... So O ye who listen! Remember these things and safeguard these prophecies, for they are the words of God that will one day come to pass."

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian, The Promised Messiah and Mahdi)
In *Divine Manifestations* (*Tajalliyāt-e-Ilāhiyyah*)

"Allah told the Promised Messiah (may peace be on him) that people of his sect [Jamā'at] will progress in knowledge. Therefore, I advise the youth: immerse yourself in your studies to the exclusion of everything else. Advance so much in every field of education that your minimum target becomes the Nobel Prize."

Hazrat Khalifatul-Masih V [aba]
Addressing the Annual Convention of Ghana (April 17, 2008)